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THE M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On behalf of the officers and members of the Missouri Numismatic Society, I extend a warm welcome to all dealers and visitors attending our 23rd Annual Coin Festival at the deluxe Airport Marriott Hotel. We strive to make the Annual Coin Festival the best possible and welcome any suggestions to improve future festivals.

The monthly meetings of the M.N.S. are held the 4th Tuesday of each month at the West County Office, Farm and Home Savings Association, 11710 Manchester Road, Des Peres, Missouri. It is situated approximately one mile west of Kirkwood Road and one mile east of I-270. Each meeting consists of an educational program, a silent auction, and numismatic fellowship.

As a member of the M.N.S., you have access to our large numismatic library, located at 5005 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. You have probably heard the saying: "Buy the book before you buy the coin." We already have the books for your use.

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UNITED STATES MINT MEDALS

by
JAMES S. MOORES

No. 216 - John W. Snyder by John R. Sinnock

Third of a series, focusing on medals currently available
from the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, Pa. 19106,
that have a Missouri connection.No. 216, in bronze, is for sale at
$10.00 plus $1.00 for postage and handling.

U. S. Mint Medal Number 216 is part of the Mint's series of medals on the Secretaries of the Treasury. John W. Snyder, the first cabinet appointment made by President Harry S. Truman, was prominent on the St. Louis scene from about 1925 to 1946, holding both responsible executive positions in government and with the banking industry during this time period. It was the twenty-plus years spent in St. Louis that John Snyder credited with giving him the experiences and exposures necessary to fulfill the cabinet position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Born in June, 1895, in Jonesboro, Arkansas, John Snyder was educated at Vanderbilt University and received his initial experiences in the business world in timber and banking in rural Arkansas. World War I played a large role in Snyder's life. During service in France, Snyder rose to the rank of Field Artillery Captain and, during this time, struck a close personal friendship with a fellow artillery captain -- Harry S. Truman. Their friendship and association continued throughout the years.

In 1930, Snyder received his first public appointment at a time that the national economy and banking system were in distress. Working for the Comptroller of the Currency, Snyder aided in the liquidation and reorganization of insolvent St. Louis area banks. After this effort, Snyder served as manager of the St. Louis office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and in this capacity, he directed the making of loans to St. Louis businesses and industries.

Snyder continued his work in St. Louis during the early 1940's, becoming executive vice-president and director of the Defense Plant over ten billion dollars to provide financing for building, equipping, and expanding defense industries and war production plants. When this task was completed, John Snyder returned to private industry, becoming executive vice-president of the First National Bank, Snyder worked hard for St. Louis civic interest as a member of official of numerous civic groups, among them chairman of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce War Surplus Disposal Committee.

When Harry S. Truman became President upon Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, John Snyder was one of his first official appointments -- to the highly important post of Secretary of the Treasury. Snyder held this position for over seven years and during his tenure in office implemented many improvements. He initiated financial management reforms, started financial practices that aided postwar economic adjustment, reorganized and streamlined the Internal Revenue Service, and vigorously promoted the individual ownership of U. S. Savings Bonds.

His interest in numismatics was also shown by several actions; the issuance of U. S. Mint Sets and the resumption of the production of U. S. Proof Sets occurred during Snyder's tenure in office. In addition, Snyder set about to accumulate an early date set of U. S. coinage from 1794 through the mid-1800's. This valuable collection was then given to the Truman Memorial Library in Independence, Missouri, for display to the public. After this impressive array of coins had been displayed for several years, burglars made off with the collection, the bulk of which was never found.

After his term in office, John Snyder chose to remain in Washington, D. C. He lives there today, perhaps the oldest of President Truman's cabinet members still active. He continues to share his experiences as Treasury Secretary and as a friend of numismatics by participating in numismatic educational forums at Washington, D. C. area coin shows and festivals.

That Little Square Token

One of the most common tokens seen in the St. Louis area is a small (16 mm.) square aluminum token issued by the Department of Finance of the State of Illinois. This was the second sales tax token issued by the state. In 1935 and 1936, approximately 25,000,000 were placed in circulation. State redemption of the tokens ended in 1947.

PATINATION AND TONING

by

C. E. Rowe

A pleasure which collectors of ancient coins experience, which is denied to those who own only modern coins, is that of enjoying the beauty of the natural patina which occurs on copper or bronze coins after their exposure to the natural elements over periods of many hundreds of years.

What is patina? The dictionary says: "a. a usually green film formed naturally on copper and bronze by long exposure or artificially (as by acids) and often valued aesthetically for its color; b. a surface appearance of something grown beautiful especially with use or age." (1) (The second definition generally is not of numismatic interest; it applies to such things as old silverware which has acquired a matte finish from years of use.)

A somewhat more sophisticated definition as applied to coins distinguishes between "true patina" and "false patina." (2) "Patina is the final result, extending over years and often centuries, of highly varied external influences on copper and copper alloys such as bronze and brass." The author Gerhard Welter goes on to give a very simple discussion of the chemistry of patinas, and he states: "As far as is known, it has not been possible yet to produce 'genuine' patina artificially."

One might express the thought that beautifully patinated coins are like gems. The pleasure of inspecting them is heightened by turning them and looking at them from various angles. As with gems, the light reflected from different planes and surface features shows up new points of interest and gives the coin a lively appearance. This is why even the best color slides fall short of an actual inspection of a coin, since only one aspect of the surface can be seen. Each of several different pictures of a single coin face will give a completely different impression of the surface.

The finest surface condition of a bronze coin results when it has been exposed to such conditions over the centuries that it has acquired a shiny green or blue-green patina. These may occur in many tones of color, depending on the exact conditions of burial and the composition of the alloy from which the coin was made. Such a coin has been cared for over the years by generations of collectors until the surface has the appearance of the semi-precious stone, malachite, to which it is essentially chemically similar.

The main characteristic of toning, from a practical standpoint, is that it is thin. The rubbing that occurs in shipping through the mail or from frequent handling will often remove it from the high spots of a coin surface. Since it is often attractive, attention may properly be called to the toning in descriptions.

The collector should know that a great proportion of coins are cleaned after they are recovered and may be artifically toned. The writer has a Neronian sestertius which has a dark appearance with touches of green. Some would describe it as patinated. Inspection of the surface, however, shows roughening by corrosion; so the coin must have been coated with corrosion products when found, cleaned, and afterward toned artifically. Neither "patinated" nor "toned" should be used to describe this piece. On the other hand, a little copper piece of Constantine II (AD 323) given to the writer by a farmer in the west part of England has a smooth, shiny black patina acquired by lying for 1600 years in the soil. Every detail is perfect with no destruction of the surface.

When coins are found by workmen in the field, such specimens are usually covered with various kinds of soil - clay, sand, etc. which may be so loose that it will come off with a harmless water wash. However, the dirt may have become hard with age or it may be impregnated with copper corrosion products which makes removal almost impossible. The finder may have tried to scrape it away, with the result that what would have been a nice patina, with just a little dirt in the recessed spots, has become scratched and much less attractive than it would otherwise be.

To improve the appearance of such coins is a natural inclination of many. However, the best advice that probably can be given is to avoid altering the surface at all. While Welter (op. cit.) gives a very preliminary discussion of some treatment methods, the amateur would at least do well to confine his efforts to inexpensive pieces. One personal experience had to do with a silver tetradrachm of Syracuse, which had some black oxide or horn silver (AgCl) on it. The coin was not the best, but was collectable. Electrolytic removal of the corrosion resulted in part of the surface looking as though it had worm holes. It was definitely not improved by the treatment!

Natural patinas have been admired for centuries. Collectors who can find and own coins with such a feature are fortunate. Alexander Pope wrote of them in his "Verses Occasioned by Mr. Addision's Treatise on Medals" (3):

Green patina usually is considered to be formed by the action of carbon dioxide in the air or soil, together with water, to form basic copper sulfate, $CuSO_4.3Cu(OH)_2$, a highly insoluble mineral which is the main constituent of malachite. Welter also mentions basic copper sulfate, $CuSO_4.3Cu(OH)_2$, which also is an insoluble green mineral, brochantite, and which may conceivably be present.

Black and red patinas originate in different oxidizing and reducing conditions, which may include the presence of sulfur compounds, as well as air, in the soil. These are also attractive and may occur in combination with green patina, depending on the complex of chemical conditions to which the coin was exposed.

The common bond of attractive patinas, from the practical standpoint, is that they are **durable** and give the impression of **permanence**. They form a substantial part of the coin as it exists today; rather than being temporary films which can wear off in the tray or in the mail.

Dealers are aware that collectors like patinated coins. This leads to some pretty silly descriptions, as though only a partial covering would increase the value of a coin. Anything is used to get in the word, ''patina'', such as'' . . . . some patches of green patina on the obverse ''. The whole matter is one of aesthetics and the collector will have to satisfy **himself** that the beauty of the coin is enhanced, and not just take a dealer's word that it is worth more. Maybe the cleaned and toned coin would be more appealing than one with ''patches of patina''.

In contrast to the patinas described above, the more common condition which is called toning may also result from centuries of exposure but to less rigorous conditions or perhaps in dry climates. Toning may appear in a relatively short time -a century is brief to collectors of ancient coins- in dealers trays. It may even be applied artificially and though this may be no disgrace, the collector should be able to recognize when this has been done.

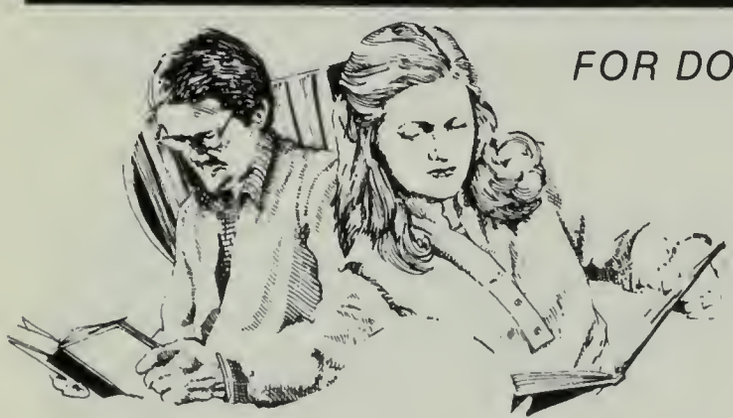
Toning occurs on both bronze and silver. (It is sometimes mentioned with gold coins, in which case presumably the darkening of the copper content on the surface of the coin has caused a slight change in color.) Silver does not appear patinated in the same sense that we speak of bronze. Occasionally, a piece that is uniformly blackened by silver oxide or sulfide may be more attractive than if the same coin were cleaned to bare metal.

"The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name;
In one short view, subjected to our eye
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.
With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore'
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore;
This, the blue varnish, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years."

This article is intended to draw attention only to such coins that have an attractiveness far above the ordinary run of cleaned pieces. Most coins which have a smooth and undamaged patina will command prices much above the usual quotations. An entire volume could be written on the chemistry and preservation of metal surfaces, both of ancient and modern coins. The collector whose interest takes him beyond piling up a hoard for future profit will find great value in reading on the subject.

FOOTNOTES:

(1) **Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary,** G. & C. Merriam Co. 1974.
(2) Welter, Gerhard, "**Cleaning and Preservation of Coins & Medals,** (reprint) Durst, 1976
(3)Addison, Joseph, "**Dialogues on Medals**", London, 1726.
(4) Plenderleith, R. J., "**The conservation of Antiquities and Works of** Art", London, 1959. (A copy of this article is in the MNS library.)



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NUMISMATIC
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A TOKEN MEMORY OF MESLER, MO.

Mesler, also spelled Messler, was established about 1912 or perhaps a little earlier as a lumber producing community. In its early years, there were two saw mills, two general stores, a saloon, and a boarding house or hotel. The town, located in Stoddard County, also had its own post office from 1912 to 1939. Mesler was also known as Paradise and curiously was only a few miles from the town of Himmel (German for Heaven). Mesler was probably named for W. P. Mesler who owned crop and cattle grazing lands nearby. After the area had been stripped of cypress timber, the economy of the town shifted to farming.

Frank E. Felker, brother of the leading Scott County politician C. E. Felker, operated a general store in Mesler c.1916 to c.1958. The post office was located in Felker's store. Early in his business career, he purchased the Ingle system which featured a patented register which dispensed personalized token in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 1^{00}, 5^{00}, and 10^{00}. The tokens were given in change to customers instead of cash thereby encouraging return business.

MGP

A NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CARIBBEAN

BY Daniel North

The following is the third listing by geographic area of numismatic references available from the Missouri Numismatic Library located at 5005 S. Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO. The librarian should be contacted in advance for the borrower's convenience.

LATIN AMERICA - GENERAL AND CROSS-REGIONAL

ALMANZAR, ALCEDO
Latin American numismatic bibliography(including the Caribbean). 42 pp.
San Antonio, Tex., Almanzar's Coins of the World, 1972.

ALMANZAR'S COINS OF THE WORLD.
Numismbooks [catalogs of books for sale] San Antonion, Tex.

MNS has 1971, 1973-1978. Years 1976-1978 have title Numisbooks.

AMOROS, J
Noticia acerca del Gabinete Numismatico de Cataluna y su Museo. 39 pp., with floor plans and section of plates.
Barcelona, 1949.

(Ayuntamiento de Barcelona. Gabinete Numismatico de Cataluna. Serie B, Num. 1)

FURBER, E. A., Ed
The coinages of Latin America and the Caribbean;
Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1971.

ix, 486 pp. with index.

Collection of 108 articles originally published in **The Numismatist** between 1911 and 1971

EKLUND, O. P.
Cooper coins of Central and South America. Reprinted from The Numismatist, 1962.

HARRIS, ROBERT P.
A Guide Book of Modern Latin American Coins.
Racine: Whitman Publishing Co., 1966.

25 pp.

"Containing full mintage records and retail market valuations for the coins of Latin America, excluding Mexico, from mid-19th Century to date. For use as a Companion to **A Catalog of Modern World Coins** and **Current Coins of the World**, by R. S. Yeoman.

HARRIS, ROBERT P.
Pillars & Portraits (First edition).
San Jose, Cal.: Bonanza Press, 1968.

96 pp.

"An illustrated catalogue of the numismatic history of the Spanish American Empire. Contains listings and valuations of all known dates and assayer by mint of die struck, milled edge, silver coins produced at Spanish mints in the Americas during the period 1732 to 1826."

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO.
Catalogo de la media onza o doblon de a cuatro; [por] Leopoldo Lopez-Chaves y Sanchez con la colaboracion de Jose de Yriarte y Oliva.
Madrid: Editorial Iber-Amer., 1962.

141 pp.

No. 90 of 1,000 copies. Text in Spanish and English.

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO.
Catalogo de la onza espanola, [por] Leopoldo Lopez-Chaves y Sanchez con la colaboracion de Jose de Yriarte y Oliva.
Madrid: Editorial Iber-Amer., 1961

169 pp.

No. 51 of 1,000 copies. Text in Spanish and English.

LOPEZ-CHAVES y SANCHEZ, LEOPOLDO.

Catalogo de las onzas de America independiente, [por] Leopoldo Lopez-Chaves y Sanchez con la colaboracion de Jose de Yriarte y Oliva.

Madrid: Editorial Iber-Amer., 1962

91 pp.

No. 773 of 1,000 copies. Text in Spanish and English.

MEDINA, JOSE T.

Medallas de proclamaciones y juras de los reyes de Espana en America.

Boston, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1973.

xx, 340 pp.

Reprint of 1917 Santiago de Chile edition, with foreword by Alcedo F. Almanzar and new price guide and comments by Almanzar, pp. 333-340.

RAMSAY, ROBERT M.

A tentative checklist of Spanish-American bust-type siver (Una lista tentativa para la comprobacion de la moneda de plata Hispanoamericana con los bustos de los reyes).

Chicago: Hewitt Brothers, 1969.

67 pp. Text in English.

RAYMOND, WAYTE.

The silver dollars of North and South America. Second ed., revised and edited by Imre Molnar, R. S. Yeoman, Henry Christensen, Neil Shafer.

Racine: Whitman Publishing Co., 1939.

xx 125 pp.

"An illustrated catalog of all major types of dollar-size coins of the Western Hemisphere, with valuations."

SEPPA, DALE ALLAN.

Guidebook of the rare and scarce coins of Latin America / Guida de monedas escasas y raras de Latinoamerica. Edited by / Editado por Dale Allan Seppa.

San Antonio, Tex., Hemisphere Coin Co., 1969.

65 pp. Text in English and Spanish.

CARIBBEAN

ARROYO, CARMEN

Coins of Haiti 1803-1970. Coordinating editor: Dane A. Seppa. Associate editor: Grecia Arroyo. San Antonio: Almanzar's Coins of the World, 1970.

52 pp., plus pp. A-D.

BANCO CENTRAL de la REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Monedas y billetes (muestras) de la Republica Dominicana, para coleccionistas / coins and bank notes (specimens) from the Dominican Republic for collectors.

Santo Domingo, 1971.

[7] pp. In Spanish and English. MNS has 4 copies.

"The coins and bank notes specimans shown in this brochure can be purchased through the Numismatic Section of the Central Bank."

BYRNE, RAY

Coins and tokens of the Caribbeans.

Public auction, Jess Peters, Inc., sale no. 78. Decatur, Ill., June 13-15, 1975.

xiii, 144 pp. Includes 1457 lots.

BYRNE, RAY

Hispaniola divided.

Reprinted from The Numismatist, 1965.

[14 pp.] (unpaged)

"Copyright 1965. The American Numismatic Association"

GOULD, MAURICE M., and LINCOLN W. HIGGIE.

1962 catalog of the money of Puerto Rico.

Racine: Whitman Publishing Co., 1962.

83 pp. MNS has 2 copies.

"An illustrated history and price list of the coins, tokens and paper money which were once issued for use in the commonwealth that may someday become our 51st State."

LISMORE, THOMAS

The coinage of Cuba, 1870 to date.

Miami: Roy Renderer. 1966.

47 pp.

REMICK, JEROME, and ALCEDO ALMANZAR.

The coinage of the Dominican Republic.

San Antonio: Alamanzar's Coins of the World, 1961.

35 pp.

MNS has 2 copies.

REMICK, JEROME, and ALCEDO ALMANZAR.

The coinage of the Dominican Republic. Second edition / Segunda edicion. [San Antonio: Almanzar's Coins of the World], 1972.

37 pp.

MEXICO

BANYAI, RICHARD A.

Money and finance in Mexico during the constitutionalish revolution 1913-1917.

Taipei: Tai Wan Enterprises Co. Ltd., 1976.

126 pp.

MNS has 2 copies.

BETTS, BENJAMIN

Mexican imperial coinage; the medals and coins of Augustine I (Iturbide), Maximilian, the French invasion, and of the Republic during the French intervention.

Privately printed, 1899.

Reprinted 1968, Organization of International Numismatists.

48 pp., illus. with line drawings.

BRUCE, COLIN R., II.

Standard catalog of Mexican coins, paper money, stocks, bonds and medals / El catalogo de moneda de Mexico, papel moneda, acciones, bonos y medallas.

Iola, Wis.: Krause publications, 1981.

352 pp. Text in English and Spanish.

"Gaytan numbers are used for all paper money listings."

BRUNS WORLD COINS.

Mexico: mail bid sale #8; Central America, Canada, medals, tokens, U.S. and other foreign coins.

Mission, Tex., October, 1971.

Mail auction catalog. 1041 lots, many photographic illus.

BUTTREY, TED V.

The coinage of Mexico since 1905.

n.p., American Numismatic Association, c1950.

(17 pp.) Tables of 42 series of coins with figures on volume of issue and alloys, with discussion, 42 photographic illus.

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR.

A guide book of Mexican coins 1822 to date. Supplementary data and values compiled by Holland Wallace and Neil Shafer. Cover art and maps by Robert B. Kissner.

Racine: Western Publishing Co., 1969.

256 pp.

MNS has 5 copies.

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR., and CLYDE HUBBARD.

A Guide Book of Mexican Coins 1822 to date. Second edition. Supplementary data and values compiled by Holland Wallace and Neil Shafer. Cover art and maps by Robert B. Kissner.

Racine: Western Publishing Co., 1971.

256 pp.

MNS has 2 copies.

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR., and CLYDE HUBBARD.

A Guide Book of Mexican Coins 1822 to date. Third edition. Valuations compiled by Pat Johnson. Cover art and maps by Robert B. Kissner.

Racine: Western Publishing Co., Inc., 1977.

256 pp.

MNS has 4 copies.

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR.

A Guide Book of Mexican decimal coins 1863-1963. Historical and supplementary data by Neil Shafer.

Racine: Whitman Publishing Co., 1963.

"A comprehensive illustrated valuation catalog of Mexican decimal coins with official reports of coinage and historical notes about each issue."

EKLUND, O. P.

Copper coins of Mexico.

Reprinted from the Numismatist, 1962.

20 pp.

FONROBERT, JULES.

Die Jules Fonrobert'sche Sammlung mittel- und sudamerikanischar Munzen and Medaillen; edited by Adolph Weyl. Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1974.

Reprint of Berlin 1878 edition, pp. 561-1164.

FONROBERT, JULES

Die Jules Fonrobert'sche Sammlung uberseeischer Munzen und Medaillen; ein Beitrag zur Munzgeschichte aussereuropaischer Lander. Bearbeiter von Adolph Weyl. Amerika: II. Abteilung; Central-Amerika. a Mexiko.

Sepulveda, Cal.: Organization of International Numismatists, 1970.

Reprint of Berlin 1878 edition, pp. 561-1164.

GAYTAN, CARLOS.
Billetes de Mexico. 1st ed. Mexico, D. F.: Editorial Diana, 1965.

150 pp. plus bibliography and plates. Description and price information on Mexican paper money issues. Section of plates includes:

91 pp. of reduced scale notes
47 pp. of actual size notes

GAYTAN, CARLOS
Paper Currency of Mexico; translated to the English language by Gabriel Navarro with supplemental information compiled by the translator. 2d ed. El Cajon, Calif.: Don Gabriel International, 1975.

317 pp.

Translation of his "Billetes de Mexico"

GROVE, FRANK W.
Coins of Mexico.
Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, 1981.

474 pp.

GROVE, FRANK W.
Medals of Mexico. 3 vols. San Jose, Cal.: Published for the author by Prune Tree Graphics, 1970-1974.

v. 1--Medals of the Spanish kings. iii, 204 pp., with pricing supp. No. 484 of 1,000 copies printed.

v. 2--1821-1971.iii, 476 pp. with price list. No. 884 of 2500 copies printed.

v. 3--Orders, awards and military decorations. 208 pp. with price list. No. 766 of 1,000 copies printed.

GUTHRIE, HUGH S.
Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1913-1917; based on the Botamley Collections; by Hugh S. Guthrie in collaboration with Merrill Bothamley. Photography by Mark E. Goldberg.
Beverly Hills: Superior Stamp & Coin Co., Inc., 1976.

xxi, 93 pp. with tipped-in valuation tables

HANKS, WILLIAM L.
The comprehensive catalog and encyclopedia of modern Mexican coins. Translations by Paul A. Rios, Photography by H. S. Ulan, edited by Judith M. Hanks. 1st ed. El Paso, Tex.: Printed by Superior Printing Co., 3d printing, Sept. 1975.

154 pp. 2 copies

"1976 edition"

HANKS, WILLIAM L.
The comprehensive catalog and encyclopedia of Republic Mexican Coins. by W. Larry Hanks. Photography by H. S. Ulan, Mark Goldberg; edited by Judith M. Hanks, by Oscar L. Mireles. 1st ed.
El Paso, Tex.: Printed by Quality Impressions, 2d printing.

viii, 234 pp.

"1977 edition"

LONG, RICHARD A.
The availability of 20th century Mexican coins. n.p., 1969. Printed by Gulf Printing Co., Corpus Christi, Texas.

viii, 116 pp.

Price tables of coins 1905-1968 and availability information. Bibliography, p. 116.

4 copies

LONG, RICHARD A.
The availability of 20th century Mexican coins. Second edition. With charts prepared by Delia Jane Dallison.
Bandon, Ore., 1976.

161 pp. with large section on price record charts.

No. 1241 of 4,000 copies.

LONG, RICHARD A.
Mail auction sale catalogs.
Corpus Christi, Tex., Boulder, Colo.,; Bandon, Ore.

HAVE: Sale 5. Coins and Medals of Mexico; coins of the world. Closing date May 15, 1970. 746 lots.

Paper money of Mexico. November 30. 1974. 1275 lots.

Medals of Mexico, from the collection of S. G. (Memo) Riddle. Part 1 Dec. 18, 1976.566 lots.

Paper money of Mexico. July 28, 1975 301 lots.

Coins, Medals, and paper money of Mexico. Featuring Part II of the S. G. (Memo) Riddle medal collection. June 4, 1977. 868 lots.

LONG, RICHARD A.
Mail auction sale catalogs.

Sale 15. Coins, medals, and paper money of Mexico. August 18, 1977. 817 lots.

GULF COAST PRINTING CO. (printer)
Mexican Coin News.

V. 1, nos. 5 and 7, Nov. 1966 - Jan. 1967.
Corpus Christi, Tex.,

MNS has 2 issues only.

COLIN R. BRUCE II ed.
Mexican paper money / research and complied by Duane D. Douglas, Claudio Verrey, Alberto Hidalgo. First edition. Iola, Wis.: Krause Publiscations, 1982.

368 pp.

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169 pp.

PRADEAU, ALBERTO FRACISCO.
Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico, the French Intervention, its history and that of its coinage 1864-1867.

n.p. Maximilian Numismatic & Historical Society, 1970.

1 p. plates; 20 pp.; bibliography and index.

PRADEAU, ALBERTO FRANCISCO.
Mexican patriots and their part in Numismatics.
n.p., Reprinted from The Numismatist, 1962.

32 pp. Discussion of four Mexican revolutionary leaders and their coinage in 1810-1844: Hidalgo, Dona Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez, Lt. Col. Linares, and Morelos. 48 illus. and line drawings.

SHLIEKER, ED, SAMUEL M. PAONESSA, and WILLIAM L. SPENCER.
The Un peso of the Bank of Mexico (BDM-1). First ed. El Paso, Tex., 1973.

56 pp.

ULAN & BRUNS
Mexicos's modern coins; checklist & price data; illustrated. 6th ed., 1972-1973

n.p., 40 pp. illustrated checklist with price information for different grades of coins. Incl. page of counterfeits.

UTBERG, NEIL S.
The coins of colonial Mexico 1536-1821 and the empire of Iturbide 1821-1823.
n.p., copyright 1966

104 pp.

UTBERG, NEIL S.
The coins of colonial Mexico 1536-1821 and the empire of Iturbide 1821-1823.
Revised by Dr. George W. Vogt, 1970. 2d ed.
Houston: Colonial Coins, Inc., 1970

100 pp.

"An illustrated catalog of the numismatic history of Mexico to aid both the novice and advanced collector to enjoy these coins, serve as a guide to aid them to form a collections, and indicate approximate current price valucs of these coins."

UTBERG, NEIL S.
The coins of Mexico 1536-1962. Second edition. Edinburgh Tex., 1962.

39 pp.

UTBERG, NEIL S.
Coins of Mexico 1905-1965.
n.p., copyright 1965.

40 pp., with errata sheet. 2 copies

"This book was written only as an educational aid to assist the numismatist to arrange his collection and to assist buyers and sellers of these coins to identify them and arrive at a price satisfactory to both."

cover title: The coins of Estados Unidos Mexicanos 1905-965

UTBERG, NEIL S.
Coins of Mexico 1905-1971. 2d ed., revised 1971 by Dr. G. W. Vogt.
Houston: Colonial Publishing Co., 1971

40 pp.

"This book was written only as an educational aid to assist buyers and sellers of these coins to indentify them and arrive at a price satisfactory to both."

Cover title: The coins of Estados Unidos Mexicanos containing charts on gold and silver content, 1905-1971.

UTBERG, NEIL S.
A Guide Book of the Coins of Mexico 1536-1967; with additional information concerning the Olympic games to be held in Mexico City and the HEMIS-FAIR to be held in San Antonio, Texas, both in 1968. With special acknowledgement to Dr. Alberto Francisco Pradeau for his permission to use photographs from his book, "Numismatic history of Mexico" from the Pre-Columbian Epoch to 1823, 1938.
n.p., copyright 1966.
Text portion in English and Spanish.

80 pp.

UTBERG, NEIL S.
Coins of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917.
n.p., copyright 1965.
79 pp. 2 copies
"This book was written only as an educational aid to assist the numismatist to arrange his collection and to assist buyers and sellers of these coins to identify them and arrive at a price satisfactory to both.

"In addition it offers a brief history of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917 and sketches about most important political and military persons and military persons involved."

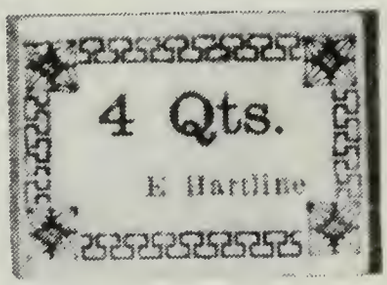
LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTINUED ON PAGE 37.

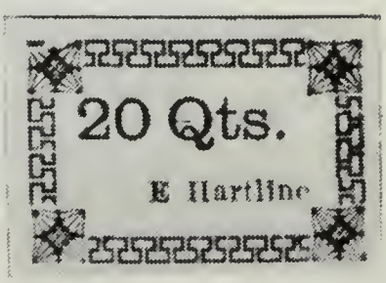
BERRY TOKENS FROM OTHER STATES

The cultivation of strawberries and other species of berries were not restricted to the soil of Missouri. Likewise, the use of tokens occurred in several other states. Although the use of berry pickers' checks has been documented only for Maryland and Missouri; a few tokens are also known from Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Washington.

ILLINOIS

ANNA-MURPHYSBORO AREA:





The tokens of E. Hartline have not been linked to a specific location in this part of Southern Illinois. A small hoard was purchased in Anna, Illinois. With the tokens was an ink blotter advertising The English Print Shop of Anna, Illinois. The blotter prominently listed strawberry tickets as part of the firm's trade.

Obv. 1 Qts. / E. Hartline (all in fancy square border)
Rev. blank
IL-1. 30.5 mm. x 21.4 mm. rectangular blue cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 4 Qts. / E. Hartline (all in fancy square border)
Rev. blank
IL-2. 26.6 mm. x 20.3 mm. rectangular yellow cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 6 Qts. / E. Hartline (all in fancy square border)
Rev. blank
IL-3. 29.2 mm. x 20.8 mm. rectangular white cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 20 Qts. / E. Hartline (all in fancy square border)
Rev. blank
IL-4. 28.4 mm. x 19.6 mm. rectangular orange cardboard black printing

*****

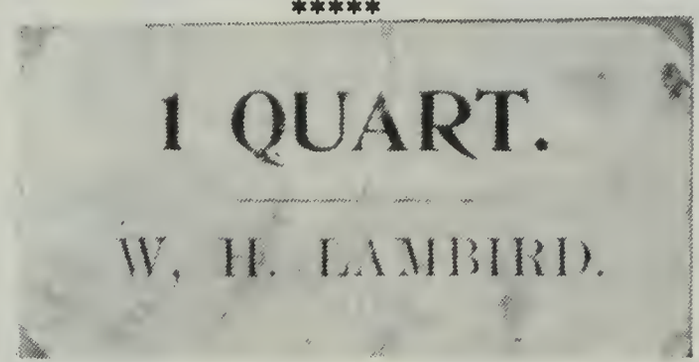
According to Mr. Max M. Keller who actually used the next three tokens, the rural farms of C.A. Hampsten and W.H. Lambird were located near Kinmundy, Illinois. The tickets were used c.1920 and represented pay at the rate of 2c per quart of berries picked. The strawberries were harvested before noon so that they could be packed and shipped on the Illinois Central Railroad. The major shipping point was Farina, Illinois which reportedly shipped out more strawberries than any other place in the United States. Migratory labor came up from Arkansas, through Missouri, and into Illinois on their way to the fields in Michigan.

Obv. 1 Quart Berries / C.A. Hampsten
Rev. blank
IL-5. 50.1 mm. x 24.6 mm. rectangular gold cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 6 Quarts Berries / C.A. Hampsten
Rev. blank
IL-6. 50.2 mm. x 25.3 mm. rectangular green cardboard black printing

*****



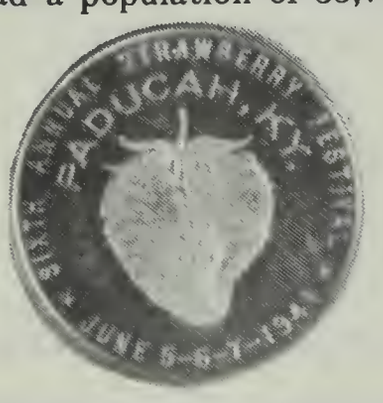
Obv. 1 QUART /———— / W.H. LAMBIRD
Rev. blank
IL-7. 51.3 mm. x 26.5 mm. rectangular pale yellow cardboard black printing

*****

KENTUCKY

PADUCAH:

Paducah is located in McCracken County in Western Kentucky. The token listed below was used during a strawberry festival celebration. Such festivals are also known to have been held in Illinois and Tennessee. At the time of the festival, Paducah had a population of 33,765.



Obv. *SIXTH ANNUAL STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL* / PADUCAH, K.Y. / (strawberry) / JUNE 5-6-7-1941
Rev. GOOD IN TRADE FOR / 5c / NOT REDEEMABLE/AFTER/ JUNE 7, 1941
KY-1. 25.5 mm. round goldine

*****

MARYLAND

NON-SPECIFIC LOCATION:

An extensive listing of the berry tokens of Maryland will be found in the article, "Brass Payrolls for Arundel County", which was published in the May, 1971 issue of **The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine.** A peculiar characteristic of this series of tokens is that they only bear initials for identification of the issuer.

*****

TENNESSEE

ANTIOCH:

Antioch is located in Davidson County in Central Tennessee. The town, which had populations of 222 in 1940 and 250 in 1950, is situated a short distance south of Nashville. The tokens of R.T. Rucker were used during the 1930's as late as 1939. Many of the field laborers exchanged their tokens at Irby Smith's store in nearby Una, Tennessee. Rucker's pickers collected the berries in gallon units rather than the quarts and crates found in other states.

Obv. — • — / R.T. RUCKER / — • —
Rev. ONE / — * — / GALLON
TN-1. 24.8 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. R.T. / RUCKER /
Rev. ONE / — * — / GALLON
TN-2. 24.8 mm. round brass

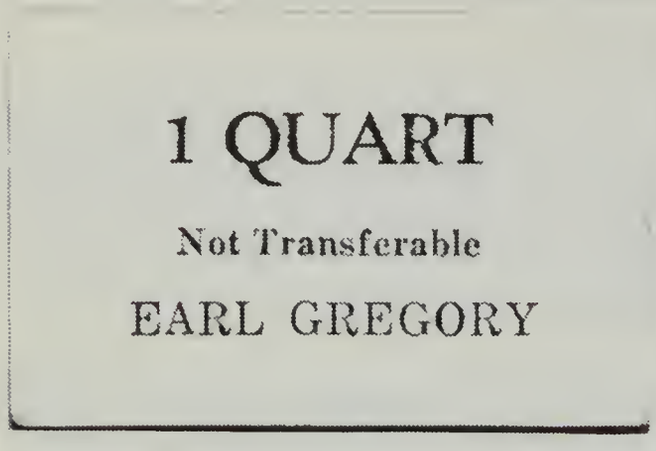
. . . . . .

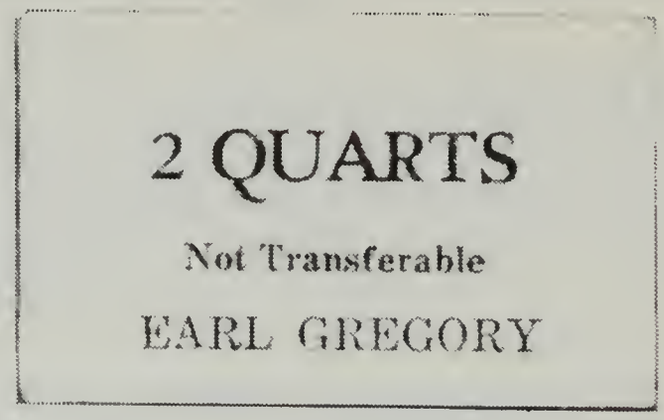
Obv. R.T. RUCKER, / (starburst design) / ANTIOCH, / TENN.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 2 GALS. / BERRIES
TN-3. 22.5 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

*****

PORTLAND:

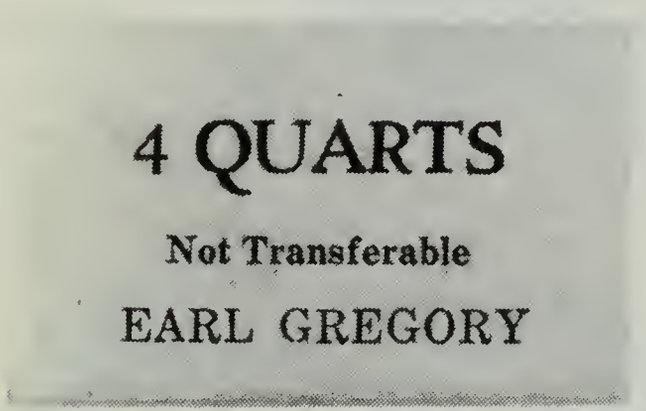
Portland is located in Sumner County in Central Tennessee near the Kentucky border. The two issuers recorded below are believed to have used tokens c.1930's to c.1950's. The area around Portland still produces strawberries. Although an excellent tasting berry is grown, it is too small and perishable for the commerical market. These factors and rising labor costs caused the local farmers to cater to the "pick your own" trade. Portland's populations have been 1,212 in 1940 and 1660 in 1950.

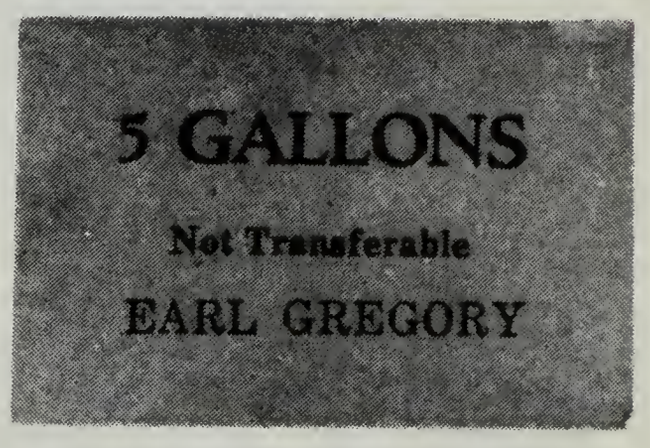




Obv. 1 QUART / Not Transferable / EARL GREGORY
Rev. blank
TN-4. 51.1 mm. x 32.8 mm. rectangular yellow cardboard black printing

Obv. 2 QUARTS / Not Transferable / EARL GREGORY
Rev. blank
TN-5. 50.5 mm. x 33.2 mm. rectangular White cardboard black printing

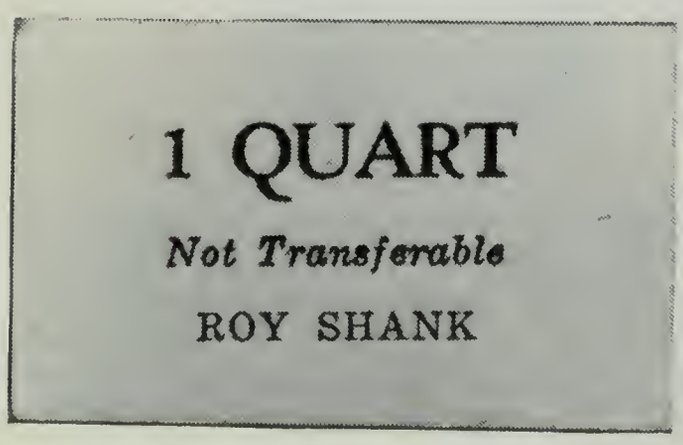


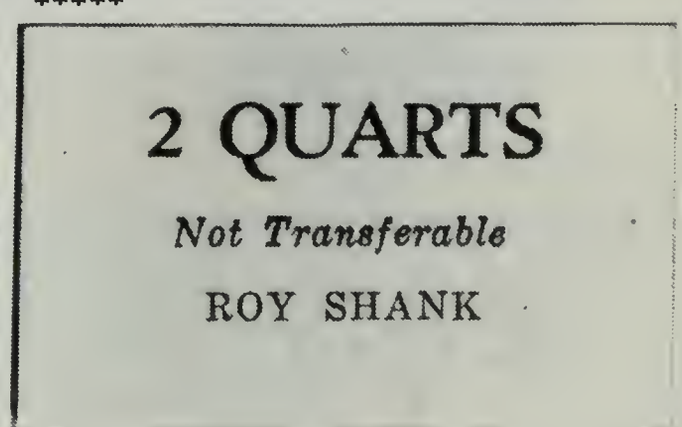


Obv. 4 QUARTS / Not Transferable / EARL GREGORY
Rev. blank
TN-6. 50.5 mm. 30.8 mm. rectangular Green cardboard black printing

Obv. 5 GALLONS / Not Transferable / EARL GREGORY
Rev. blank
TN-7. 50.6 mm. x 30.1 mm. rectangular red cardboard black printing

*****

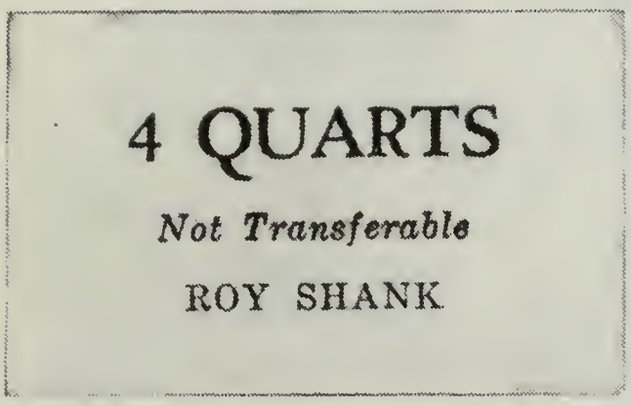


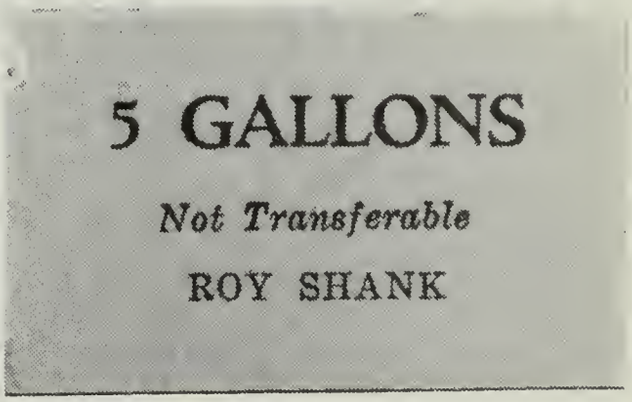


Obv. 1 QUART / Not Transferable / ROY SHANK
Rev. blank
TN-8. 50.0 mm. x 30.5 mm. rectangular gold cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 2 QUARTS / Not Transferable /ROY SHANK
Rev. blank
TN-9. 49.7 mm. x 30.8 mm. rectangular pale Green cardboard black printing





Obv. 4 QUARTS / Not Transferable / ROY SHANK
Rev. blank
TN-10. 50.5 mm. x 30.8 mm. rectangular Yellow cardboard black printing

. . . . . .

Obv. 5 GALLONS / Not Transferable / ROY SHANK
Rev. blank
TN-11. 50.5 mm. x 30.7 mm. rectangular blue cardboard black printing

*****

WASHINGTON

GRAYLAND:

Grayland, located a few miles from the Pacific Ocean in Gray's Harbor County, had its importance as a center of cranberry production underscored by the branch offices of the National Cranberry Association of Hanson, Massachusetts, and Western Pickers, Inc. of Coos Bay, Oregon. Grayland had populations of 100 in 1940 and 406 in 1950. In addition to those listed below, other tokens are known to have been issued by Henry Hanna, O.Heino, O.H. Joutsen, Alex Neimi, Wm. Suihkanen, and John Wesa.

Obv. EMIL LINDHOLM / -•- / GROWER / GRAYLAND, / * / WASH.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1 / PACK / CRANBERRIES
WA-4. 24.4 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. IVAR NURMI / S / GROWER / / GRAYLAND, / WASH.
Rev. Good for / 1 / PACK / CRANBERRIES
WA-6. 24.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. HUGO TAAVOLA / - / GROWER / .—. / GRAYLAND / - / WASH.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1 / PACK / CRANBERRIES
WA-8. 24.0 mm. round aluminum

*****

THE HENRY SHAW MEDALS

by

Viktor Mühlenbach

Viktor Mühlenbach was born in Jelgava, Latvia, on October 11, 1898. He attended the city gymnasium (academic school) from 1907-1916, where he was awarded the gold medal for having the highest rating in the final evaluation in the last school year. Because of wartime conditions, this award was presented only on paper. In addition, a special Groschke gold medal was awarded to him for his Latin essay "The Life of Ovidius." From 1916-1918, he was a medical student at the University of Dorpat (Tartu), Estonia. From 1919-1921, he served as a medical sergeant in the Latvian armed forces. After demobilization, he resumed his studies at the newly founded University of Latvia. He graduated as a physician in 1924 and achieved the degree of Dr. med. in 1934. In 1924, he entered the Faculty (College) of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

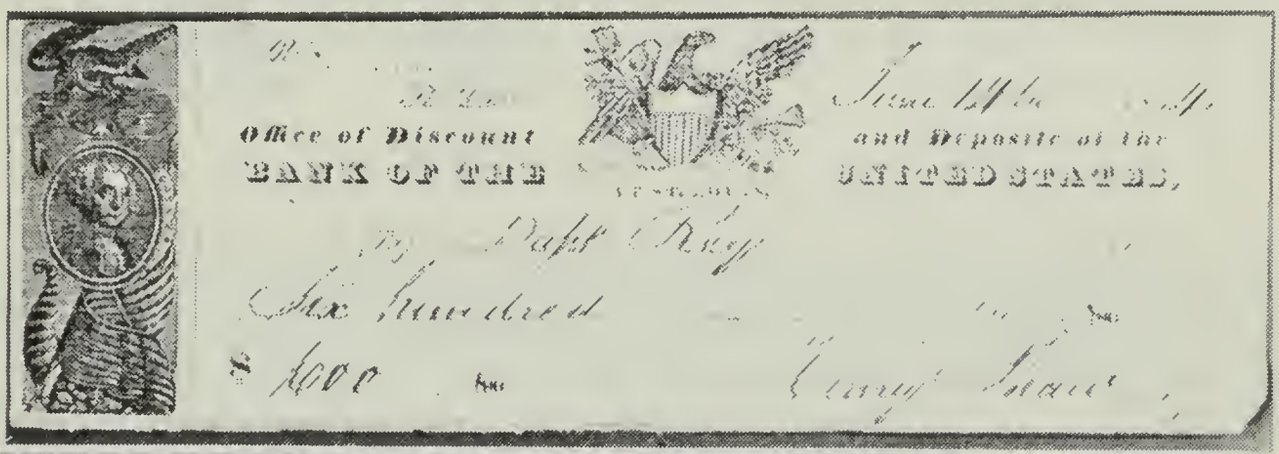
From 1924-1944, he worked in the University of Latvia's Institute of Hygiene. He began as a assistant and advanced to assistant professor. In August, 1944, he moved to Germany. After World War II, he continued his medical career in various displaced persons camps. He was employed in laboratories and hospitals and as a sanitary inspector for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and later the International Relief Organization.

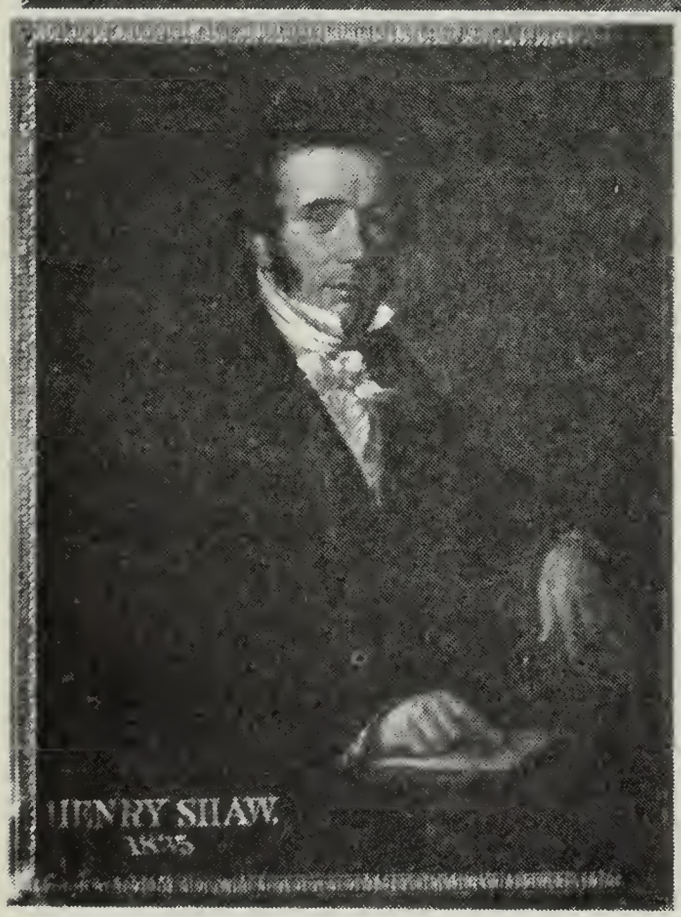
In 1951, he migrated to the United States where he resumed his career as an employee of the City of St. Louis' Public Health Laboratories. He retired as supervisor of the tuberculosis and mycology unit on November 1, 1968.

Dr. Mühlenbach began volunteer work at the Missouri Botanical Garden in 1954, and in 1956, he became a research associate. His special interest has been the synanthropic (introduced) flora of the railroads in St. Louis. Thousands of hours of surveying the St. Louis rail yards made him both familiar face to railway workers and an expert on local railroad flora. As of 1982, Dr. Mühlenbach had 25 publications in print, and three additional are in press this year.

The author wishes to thank especially Prof.Dr. Peter H. Raven, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for making available the archives, library, and other resources of the Garden, and for his continued generous support and encouragement of the author's work. In addition, the author wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. Peter Hoch, Research Associate; Mrs. Barbara L. MyKrantz, Archivist; and Mr. James Reed, Librarian, for their assistance in the preparation of this article.

Henry Shaw, the founder of the Missouri Botanical Garden, was born Sheffield, England, into the family of an iron wire manufacturer on July 24, 1800. He received his schooling at the Mill Hill School, one of the best private schools of that era, which was located near London. Although he attended the school for only six years, his education was remarkable. He could speak five languages: English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Later when living in St. Louis, he was regarded as one of the best mathematicians in the city.





ABOVE: A check signed by Henry Shaw and drawn on the St. Louis Branch of the Second Bank of the United States in 1834 to Baptiste Roy, a dealer in furs.

LEFT: Henry Shaw in 1835. Photos courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden.

He left England with his father for Quebec in 1818. He soon shifted his residence to New Orleans. After a short stay, Shaw departed on a steamboat for St. Louis in 1819, where he established residence for the rest of his life. He began a trading business at 7 North 3rd Street. Essentially he imported hardware, Indian trade goods, and supplies for blacksmiths. He also exported tobacco, hides, and other products. His knowledge of foreign languages proved to be very advantageous. Besides the commercial trade, Shaw participated in a real estate venture. Step-by-step, about 1844, he acquired an area of 1800 acres bounded by the present streets of Kingshighway, Arsenal, and Grand Boulevard. The northern boundary is the right-of-way of what is now the Burlington-Northern Railroad.

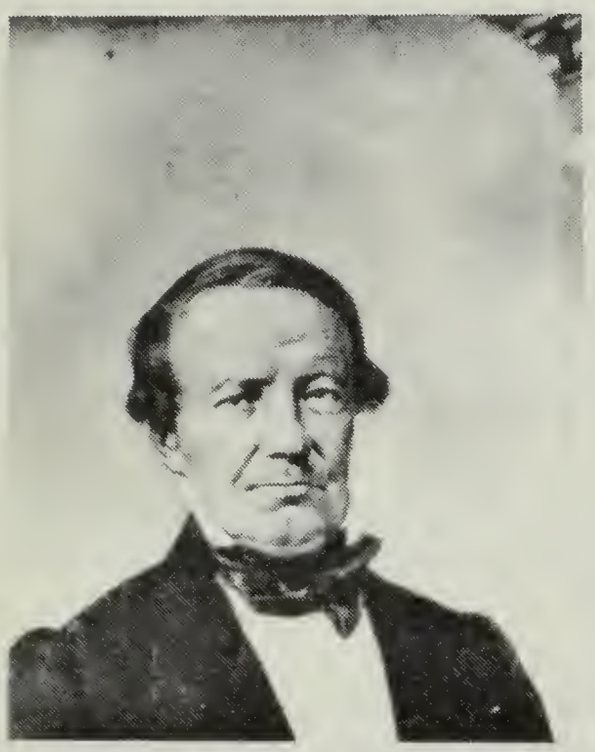
Henry Shaw's business prospered, and by 1839, his yearly income was $25,000. The value of his entire property was assessed then at about $250,000. Though still quite young, Shaw decided to retire. He visited Europe three times.

Two dwellings were constructed. One was a city house situated at 7th and Locust Streets. The second one was a country mansion set amidst farmland. (The city limits were then still far away.) The trees of the grove were all that broke the prairie view. The house, built with a tower, became Tower Grove.

Since Shaw was a bachelor, he began to think of leaving his estate to the public. His close friend, Dr. George Engelmann, a famed St. Louis physician and botanist, tried to persuade Shaw to convert the estate into a real botanical garden with all the necessary outfittings. For a while, Shaw hesitated. The decisive factor in Shaw's approval of this plan was the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, England, Sir William Hooker, who urged Shaw to go ahead with the creation of the botanical garden.

Dr. Engelmann was dispatched to buy botanical libraries and herbaria for the new garden. Several buildings were drafted and erected -- a museum building to serve as a repository for the library and herbarium and greenhouses.

The Missouri Botanical Garden (the official name) is frequently called Shaw's garden. It was opened to the public in 1859. The garden comprised 75 acres. An even larger acreage from Shaw's estate was given to the City of St. Louis as the core of Tower Grove Park.



LEFT: Henry Shaw c1860

BOTTOM: The Shaw crypt sculpted by Ferdinand von Miller and located on the garden grounds. Photo courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden.

For thirty years Shaw was the director and manager of the garden. (He had offered the garden directorship to Dr. Engelmann, who declined it because it was too far from St. Louis where he had a flourishing medical practice.) Extensively perserved archival material attests to Shaw's painstaking percision in the administration of his garden.

Henry Shaw died from an attack of malaria on August 25, 1889, and was interred in a stone crypt in the garden. The marble effigy of the grave was designed by Shaw, was sculpted by Ferdinand von Miller in Munich, and shipped to St. Louis several years before Shaw's death.

According to his will, Shaw's city house was dismantled and transferred to the garden. Later it was considerably enlarged, and it now serves as the administration building.

After Shaw's death, a board of trustees was established for control of the garden. One of the board's duties was the election of the director of the garden.

During its one hundred twenty-three years of existence, the Missouri Botanical Garden has attained world-wide fame as a scientific institution. The garden also tries to fulfill the desire of its founder to be useful to the citizens of St. Louis, and its education department offers many popular courses. Busloads of students arrive daily.

In 1981 alone, 46,813 students participated in programs offered by this department. Just last summer a magnificent new building, the Ridgway Center, was dedicated, and one wing of it is allotted for educational purposes.

According to the will of Henry Shaw, special premiums were to beawarded for floral exhibitions by the garden under the auspices of the St. Louis Florists' Club. The first premiums totalling $460 were distributed in eight categories and awarded in 1891.Similar events occurred in 1892.

In 1893, the Board of Trustees decided to award in addition to these cash premiums a special gold medal with a value of $25. This would be known as the Henry Shaw Medal and would be given for the introduction of a new plant in St. Louis. The judges who made the awards had to certify several things, including that the plant had decided merit for cultivation and had not been previously an article of North

American commerce. The recipient of the first medal was Y. Dorner and Son of Lafayette, Indiana, for the Chrysthemum Major Bonnaffon. In 1897, the medal was awarded to Luther Armstrong for his ever blooming tuberose.

RIGHT: The obverse of the original gold Shaw medal. The illustration is taken from a photograph in the Garden Archivès. No specimens is currently known to exist. Photos courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden.

The 1899 medal was awarded to Henry Clinkaberry, gardener to Mr. C. S. Roebling of Trenton, New Jersey, for a hybrid **Cypripedium** (an orchid) named James K. Polk. In 1904, three medals were awarded for exhibition in conjunction with the World's Fair Flower Show Association. The recipients were Vaughan's Seed Store for the Baby Rambler Rose; John Scott for **Neprolepis "scottii"** (a fern); and F. R. Pierson for **Nephrolepios "piersoni elegantissima"** (a fern).

In 1907, the medal was awarded to Mr. W. A. Manda for his Introduction of **Dracaena mandarana** (of the lily family).

There is no information as to the current existence or whereabouts of any of these medals. Only a photgraph of a specimen exists in the garden's archives.

A long pause followed before another medal was issued.

ABOVE: The original version of the second Shaw medal by St. Louis sculptor Victor S. Holm. Like the earlier medals it was also struck in gold. Photo courtesy Missouri Botancial Garden.

By the early 1930's, the original medal was no longer regarded as being distinctive enough to warrant its continuance. It was replaced by a larger, more artistic, and valuable one designed by Victor S. Holm. In the National Flower and Garden Show, held at the St. Louis Arena (March 25-April 2, 1933), the superintendent of the Garden George H. Pring exhibited his newly developed hybrid yellow water lily "St. Louis" (**Nymphaea** "Mrs. George H. Pring" x **N. burttii** Pring & Woodson). The new plant had been granted U. S. Plant Patent No. 55. The judges awarded the new Henry Shaw medal for the first time for Pring's achievement. However, the garden declined to accept the medal although the honor or receiving the award was much appreciated.

The second time that the new Henry Shaw medal was awarded occurred in 1935. On this occasion it was accepted by the recipient Sir Jeromiah Colman, an English industrialist. Colman was born on April 24, 1859 and died in Reigate, Surrey, was one of the most notable in England, both on account of its lovely gardens and unusual landscaping. Especially famous were his orchid houses. They were rich in species, as well as in choice hybrids. Sir Jeremiah developed one of the outstanding collections of the world. Many of his plants had received First Class Certification from the Royal Horticultural Society. Specimens of his orchids were frequently displayed and had earned numerous medals and

cups. In 1935, an assortment of his botanical treasures was sent to the Missouri Botanical Garden and exhibited at the Greater St. Louis Flower and Garden Show (March 30 - April 3, 1935). For his participation in this display in St. Louis the medal was bestowed upon him.

ABOVE: The last of the Shaw medals was a recut version of the Holm design struck by the Medallion Art Co. of New York in gold plated bronze. Certain portions of the recut version are not as clearly struck up as the original.

Then another prolonged period of time elapsed before the next medal was awarded. In 1978, the medal was awarded not to honor a prominent and successful horticulturist but an ecologist Dr. Roberto Incer Barquero, who was an economist and graduate of Yale and the London School of Economics. He eventually became president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua. Dr. Incer Barquero had worked to incorporate within the Central Bank of Nicaragua governmental monetary responsibilities and a private foundation which could support and sponsor research and conservation of that country's natural heritage. The bank's work embraced such fields as archeology, geology, ecology, botany, zoology and forestry. As a result, within ten years some two hundred young Nicaraguans were sent to American and European universities to study, and the spectacular Volcan Masaya National Park was established on the slopes of an active volcano.

Since 1978, the Henry Shaw medal has been awarded annually. The 1979 medal went to the most prominent Missouri botanist, Dr. Julian Alfred Steyermark, who was born in St. Louis, January 27, 1909. He studied at Washington University where he earned the degrees of A. B.

(1929), M. S. (1930), and Ph. D. (1933). From 1932-1935, he worked in the Missouri Botanical Garden. he was a biology instructor at the University City Senior High School from 1936-1937. He was hired by the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1937, and he worked there until 1958, eventually becoming herbarium curator. In 1959, he went to Caracas, Venezuela, and since then has worked in the Botanical Institute of the Department of Agriculture.

Steyermark has collected one quarter of a million specimens, more than any other botanist. His knowledge of his native state allowed him to publish in 1963 his splendid **Flora of Missouri**, which spans 1,725 pages and describes 2,438 species of plants encountered in Missouri plus hundreds of sub-species, varieties, and forms. No other reference on state flora can outdo that of Steyermark. Especially valuable are the drawings of almost all plants, as well in 114 counties of Missouri. A second area is Venezuela, where the number of species collected is at least seven times greater than in Missouri. Due to his numberous published papers, Steyermark was recognized as the leading expert on the flora of both Missouri and Venezuela. With Paul C. Standley, Dr. Steyermark also co-authored **Flora of Guatemala**.

In 1980, the Shaw medal was presented to Mrs. Anne Shipley Lehmann, a long-time supporter of the Garden. Born to the prominent Lionberger family in St. Louis, she attended Mary Institute and finished her schooling in the East. She married successful lawyer, petroleum industry executive, and banker John S. Lehmann. From 1953 to 1957, John S. Lehmann served as president of the Garden's Board of Trustees. For a short time he exercised the functions of acting director after the retirement of the director Dr. George T. Moore. The current building housing the herbarium, library, and educational facilities was named in 1972 for Lehmann. Mrs. Anne Lehmann was a co-founder of the Garden's Women's Committee. She was also instrumental in the restoration of the Tower Grove House, the country home of Henry Shaw, and was active on the historical committee. A rose garden in the Missouri Botanical Garden was named for her. In 1972, she was named as the St. Louis **Globe Democrat** Woman of Achievement in the category of Creative Philanthropy. One of her interests was also the Washington University in St. Louis, where she was on the board of the university's women's society.

The 1981 recipient of the Shaw medal was Boris Alexander Krukoff, who was born in Kasan, Russia, on July 20, 1898. During the Russian

revolution he immigrated to the United States. Following his subsequent naturalization, he attained a bachelor of science degree at the University of Syracuse in 1928. He chose economic botany as his lifework. He entered private industry being employed at various times by pharmaceutical, rubber, and lumber companies, in such varied positions as consultant botanist , manager, vice-president, and president. His aim was to find new plants, especially those native to the tropics, conducive to the development of new products, medicaments, etc. He organized and participated in numerous expeditions, including eight to Brazil and three to the west coast of Africa. The science of botany profited greatly from Krukoff's activities. The New York Botanical Garden's botanical explorations in Nicaragua and South Africa.

In 1982, two Shaw medals were awarded, but on separate occasions. The first 1982 recipient was Paul A. Kohl, a retired staff member of the Missouri Batanical Garden. He was born in 1895 and although a native of Indianapolis, he moved to St. Louis at an early age. In 1914, he enrolled in the Henry Shaw School for Gardening which was designed for those wishing professional training in gardening, horticultre, or landscape architecture. After graduation in late Fall, 1917, Kohl became the assistant spervisor of the St. Louis Public Schools' garden. In 1918, he entered the Army and was eventually assigned to the Army Transport Service in Tours, France. Official duty, as well as personal trips, took him to dozens of famous French chareaux and their gardens. After demobilization, he returned to the Public School. He was then offered the position of floriculturist at the Missouri Botanical Garden. In 1927, he was entrusted with the arrangement of the four traditional, annula flow shows which featured, respectively, chrysanthemums, poinsettas, orchids, and spring flowers. After 62 years of service, Kohl retired on January 1, 1971.

The second 1982 Shaw medal was awarded on November 18, 1982 to Dr. Sidney Dillon Ripley who was born in New York on September 20, 1913. He studied at Yale University, received his Ph. D. in zoology from Harvard University in 1943, and then became an assistant curator of birds with the Smithsonian Institution. He served as a lecturer at Yale University 1946-1952, assistant professor and later associate professor of zoology 1949-1961. Dr. Ripley also was a professor of biology. Since 1964, he has been the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, participated in or led expeditions in Asia and in the Pacific, and has been active in various national and international enviromental and nature perservation groups. Dr. Ripley has received honorary degrees from eleven universities and colleges.

Although not one of the Shaw Award Medals, the above specimen was given out at an official function of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The obverse features a traditional portrait of Henry Shaw and the reverse design notes the commemoration of the 15th Annual Banquet of the Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden. A wreath enclosed time and place - Buckingham Club/St. Louis/U.S.A./ Sep. 22. 1904. Minute letters indicate the manufacturer-Steiner Engraving and Badge Co.

The **Sixteenth Annual Report of the Director, Missouri Botanical Garden** (1905) reported the affair as follows:

The fifteenth banquet to the Trustees of the Garden and their guests was given at the Buckingham Club, on the evening of September 22d. Covers were laid for 185 gentlemen, among whom were many of the distinguished participants in the International Congress of Arts and Science, then meeting in St. Louis. Mr. Chaplin presided, and after the dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by the Right Honorable James Bryce of London, President D.R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipzig, Mr. A. R. von Stibral, Commissioner-General for Austria; Dr. Paul Mayer of Paris, and Signor Attilio Brunialti of Rome.

REPORT OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

BY VERLAND NELSON

The Ancient Coinage Group, co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri, is now into its fourth year of providing enjoyment and educational programs to any and all interested in attending its meetings.

The Group meets on an irregular basis, five or six times a year. Virtually all meetings are held at 7:30 P.M., on Fridays.

Meetings are held at the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand Blvd. (near Delor), in south St. Louis. The Group has found it very beneficial to meet at the Library because of the immediate availability to the vast resources of the Library.

Just a few of the many excellent programs presented over the past three years are listed below (most of these were illustrated by photographic color slides):

Dr. Harold Mare, Covenant Theological Seminary, "The Relationship between Archeology and Numismatics".

Dr. Irvin Meinrad Arkin, St. Louis University, "Ancient Coins and the Bible".

Dr. David Grant, "Roman Folles of the Tetrarchy".

Mr. Wayne G. Sayles, Captain USAF (Retired), "Ruins of the Cilician Plains".

Mr. Clem Rowe, "The Kingdom of Commagene".

Dr. John W. Twente, University of Missouri at Columbia, "Uncommon Ancients: The Discovery of Relative Rarity through Greek and Roman Animal Coins".

The next two meetings are already scheduled, as follows:

7:30 P.M., Friday, September 23, 1983
7:30 P.M., Friday, December 2, 1983

Anyone interested may phone the Missouri Numismatic Library, (314) 481-7630, for more information.

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THE ORGIN OF BANKING

The article reprinted below was originally published in 1913 by Walker - Longfellow Co. as one of a series of pamplets distributed by banks for advertising purposes. An inter-library loan search uncovered only one copy of the set of booklets.—Editor

Six centuries before the Christian era, the banking house of Egibi and Company, Babylon, carried on an extensive business which was continued for a term of ninety years. Its cheques, notes and records may now be seen among the treasures of the British Museum. This "paper" owes its long existence to the fact that it is not paper at all but clay in tablet form, originally stored in earthen jars which have preserved the indented writing without change.

Centuries before Christ the Romans were skilled in business, and in their bookkeeping made use of day-book and ledger. All roads indeed led to Rome in these early times, and every kind of contemporaneous coin poured into the city. For the convenience of both strangers and citizens, the government built several shops around the Forum and let them to individuals for the purpose of exchanging foreign for Roman money. These money changers were at first termed Argentarii.

Soon it became customary for persons to leave money with the Argentarii until called for, but merely for sake of security. Such money was called depositum, and was retained by the broker just as various articles are now held in safe deposit vaults. But in course of time the Argentarii came to receive money with the understanding that they might do business with it, and for such they paid interest. Terence in his comedy of "Phormio" (B.C. 163) brings in the following dialogue:—

Demipho.—"But Phormio, pray go over to the Forum and order that money put to my account."
Phormio.—"What! that for which I have already given cheques to my creditors?"

Other old Latin comedies contain many allusions to wealthy bankers and their customers. And this from Cicero looks startingly modern: "Of the remaining 400 sesteria I have paid 200 in cash and I shall send a cheque for the rest." There is no evidence that the cheques of this period were transferred by indorsement or were negotiable in the modern sense. When Cicero sent his son to Athens, about 60 B.C., he wrote to a friend in that city and asked if it would be possible for him to procure a letter of credit for the young man that would be honored by some Athenian banker.

According to Xenophon, who flourished four centuries before Christ, the bankers or money changers of Athens in his day were accustomed to pay 4 per cent per annum on deposits and charge from 10 per cent per annum to 25 per cent monthly for loans, the rate undoubtedly being based on the probable risk.

That the public money changers carried on their business in many countries—perhaps accepted and gave promises to pay, or bills of exchange in some form—for centuries before the Christian era there is no doubt, but although they are termed "bankers" their transactions were of a simple and rudimentary character and continued until the middle or latter part of the Middle Ages with little broadening of scope.

But even this crude banking service was of great benefit to a locality in which it was available, for when bankers began in a systematic way, to lend the money left in their charge to manufacturers and merchants they quickened the pulse of general business, enabling men of initiative and energy to expand cramped industries or to enter upon fresh enterprises without ruinous delay. In fact, the effect upon a community was like that following an influx of new capital, for the former habit of the people had tended toward hoarding with no further object than that of security.

Beyond all this, though unrealized at the time, the foundation was being laid for the great system of commercial credit to which the business of to-day owes muchy of its magnitude and more of its facility in execution. But it required the trying exigencies of long and exhausting wars to bring into being the real embryo of the modern banking system.

Fleeing before the brutal hordes of Attila, king of the Huns, in his invasion of Northern Italy, the panic-stricken survivors of Aquila and neighboring towns sought refuge on a cluster of about one hundred islands at the mouth of the Brenta. Here shielded by the natural advantages of the spot, they founded a city later known as Venice. The form of government was Republican under a doge or chief, and from the start these industrious people prospered until, after six hundred and forty-four years of gainful commerce, Christian Europe inaugurated the First Crusade, 1096 A.D. and the now powerful Republic of Venice contributed to the cause two hundred and seven galleys fully manned.

Again, in 1123 A.D., a second fleet was sent by Venice to assist the Christian forces remaining in Palestine. This action brought about retaliatory measures from both the Roman Empire of the East and the Roman Empire of the West. In the destructive wars and pestilence that ensued the treasury of the Republic was emptied and a large loan became a necessity.

The funds for this relief were forced from the citizens known to be most wealthy. A chamber of Loans was established for the management of the money thus obtained and for the payment of a guaranteed interest of 4 per cent, to the creditors of the Republic. These creditors were incorporated into a company for the managements of their joint affairs, and certain special privileges accorded them as compensation for the forcible impressment of their capital by the State. From this beginning developed the famous Bank of Venice, which existed until the overthrow of the Republic, more than six hundred years later, in 1797.

Following the establishment of this bank there were founded in Italy the Bank of Florence and the bank of Genoa. Both of these also were, in the beginning, registry offices of a public debt.

In Switzerland, the Bank of Geneva was established in 1345; in Spain, the Bank of Barcelona, 1349; in Holland, the Bank of Amsterdam, 1609; and in Germany, the Bank of Hamburg, 1619. The pricipal functions of these mediaeval banks were to receive on deposit and fix the value upon money of all kinds and conditions, to give in exchange for the same the equivalent in standard coin of the State, and to transfer accounts upon request.

The transfer of accounts was then a great convenience to the public for a merchant could carry to the bank all the coin he received, some badly worn, some clipped, and much of it foreign, and there it would be weighed as bullion and the actual value credited to his account. to pay an amount to another, a merchant had but to go to the bank or give a written order to have the sum desired subtracted from his account and added to that of his creditor. As the bank was allowed to pay out only money of uniform standard weight, this transfer was equivalent to a payment in coin of full value, and was beyond cavil. The time came when foreign business was practically all done by transfer at a bank. These banks were under government control, but the goldsmiths in various lands also, had been conducting a private business of this character, although in a smaller way for generations before public banks were inaugurated. They issued a form of promissory note of which the modern bank note or bank bill appears to be a gradual development.

The fact that they worked and kept on hand the precious metals and were experts in weighing and judging the value of foreign and mutilated coin, early led persons to resort to them both to sell debased money and to take advantage of their strong boxes for safe deposit.

England was much behind Italy, Holland and other continental countries in the early development of systematic banking and commerce, and general business for many years felt keenly the need of a responsible banking institution. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Great Britain was in transition from feudal to modern methods of carrying on public affairs of a fiscal nature, James I. made himself many bitter enemies through his attempts to raise money by the levy of unaccustomed taxes. The proposition to establish a government banking system met with successful opposition for years.

Business men carried their money home at night or left it with the goldsmiths or deposited it at the mint in the Tower of London under the guardianship of the Crown. We are told by Macaulay that Sir Dudley North, upon being asked by a solicitous goldsmith where he kept his money, replied, "Where should I keep it but in my own house?"

But in 1640 Charles I., being in great straits for money following wars with France and with Spain, and having summarily dismissed the Short Parliament before it had taken any action regarding the raising of funds, suddenly seized L120,000 from the money which merchants had deposited for safe keeping at the mint. Owing to the strnuous activity of the victims this money was repaid, but only after long delay.

The goldsmiths profited by this affair, for public confidence in the government was gone and the mint was shunned. The dissolute Charles II. in his quest for funds, borrowed from the goldsmiths until they dared lend to him no longer, when he issued a proclamation, Jan. 2, 1672, refusing to repay the money they had already advanced the government and appropriating L1,328,526 of the sum on hand to his own uses.

This money had been received by the goldsmiths in varying amounts from upward of 10,000 depositors, and ruin to many followed its loss. After years pf litigation extending into the reign of William III., this indebtedness was consolidated with the other portions of a permanent national debt. In the meantime the goldsmiths and their customers were evolving a system of notes and cheques of limited circulation, but then thought most convenient in commercial circles. In his interesting history. "The Grasshopper in Lombard Street." Mr. Martin shows the following examples of cheques given on London goldsmiths at about this period. Their courtly style contrasts sharply with that of present-day paper:—

Bolton, 4th March, 1684.

At sight hereof pray pay unto—or order, the sum of four hundred pounds and place it to the account of your assured friend

July 20th, 1698.

Pray pay to————or bearer, the sum of one thousand pounds and be pleased to place it to the account of your friend and servant

In this connection an Italian bill of exchange, dated 1404, lying before the writer, begins with the salutation! "In the name of God, Amen", and closes with the benediction," and Christ guard thee." An advertisement appearing in the London "Daily Courant," 1710, gives notice that a customer of Stone & Martin, goldsmiths, Lombard Street, has lost his pass book, and indicates the early use of this banking convenience.

The bank of England, like most of the banks previously founded on the Continient, was the outcome of financial necessity brought on by war with Louis XIV., even went so far as to offer life annuities to those who would lend money to the Crown. But public confidence in royalty was weak, and with good reason.

When the committee of the House of Commons in 1691 had under consideration the claims of the defrauded goldsmiths, a proposition of advance the government L1,000,000 on condition of receiving yearly interest and other considerations was made by William Paterson, a Scotchman representing several wealthy London merchants. The plan was rejected at the time, but in 1694 Paterson was sent for and requested to renew the matter.

The final outcome was the organization of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," before the close of the year. The bank was committed to a loan of L1,2000,000 to the government, and was authorized "to issue notes, to deal in bullion and commercial bills and to make advances on merchandise."

Referring to the importance of the establishement of this bank at this time, Mr. Bagehot, author of "Lombard Street," says, "Our national debt could not have been borrowed, and if we had not been able to raise that money, we should have been conquered by France and compelled to take back James II."

As may readily be supposed, the goldsmiths, uniting to bring all possible pressure to bear, attempted to break down and ruin this formidable rival. But as the new bank enjoyed the privileges of holding the Government balances; of limited liability; and permission to loan money in excess of deposits by issuing circulating notes against the government debt, it gradually overcame opposition, although not without a hard and long struggle.

America had not much banking business so far as banks of issue are concerned until a few citizens of Philadelphia combined in founding the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1780 for the purpose of raising funds to supply the army with rations. The next year Congress approved a plan of Robert Morris by which the Bank of North America was established, principally with the proceeds of a European loan to Congress added to a subscription by Morris who also arranged the absorption of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The bank was able to lead the government, through Morris's skilful handling of its funds, $1,249,975, and to pay good dividends.

The institution known as the First Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791 through the efforts of Alexander Hamilton against the opposition of Jefferson, Randolph and others who doubted the constitution-attempted to break down and ruin formidable rival. But as the new bank enjoyed the privileges of holding the Government balances; of limited liability; and permission to loan money in excess of deposits by issuing circulating notes against the government debt, it gradually overcame opposition, although not without a hard and long struggle.

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The institution known as the First Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791 through the efforts of Alexander Hamilton against the opposition of Jefferson, Randolph and others who doubted the constitutionality of the measure. Its capital fixed at $10,000,000, was divided into 25,000 shares of $400 each. For the protection of small stockholders, no shareholder, whatever his holdings of stock, was allowed over thirty votes, and foreign stockholders were not allowed to vote by proxy. The only restriction upon its note issues was that which limited all debts other than deposits to the amount of the capital stock. The notes were receivable for dues to the government so long as they were redeemable in coin on demand.

The charter provided that one-fifth of the capital should be subscribed by the United States, but a loan was to be made to the government equal to its subscription, to be repaid in ten annual installments of $200,000 each with interest at 6 per cent. Branches were established in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Washington and New Orleans, where money was paid on the order of the Treasurer of the United States.

In 1890 it was reported by Secretary Gallatin that the government had made a profit of $671,860 upon the sale of its shares in the bank, besides receiving dividends at an average rate per annum of 8-3/8 per cent.

Upon the expiration of the charter in 1811 it was not renewed, but the loss of its service was so keenly felt that one hundred and twenty new banks were chartered by the various States and put in operation within the space of three years.

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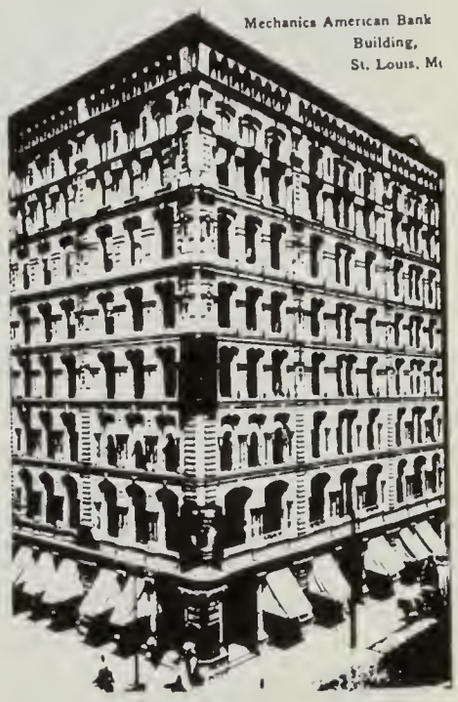
A Remembrance Of Hard Times Past

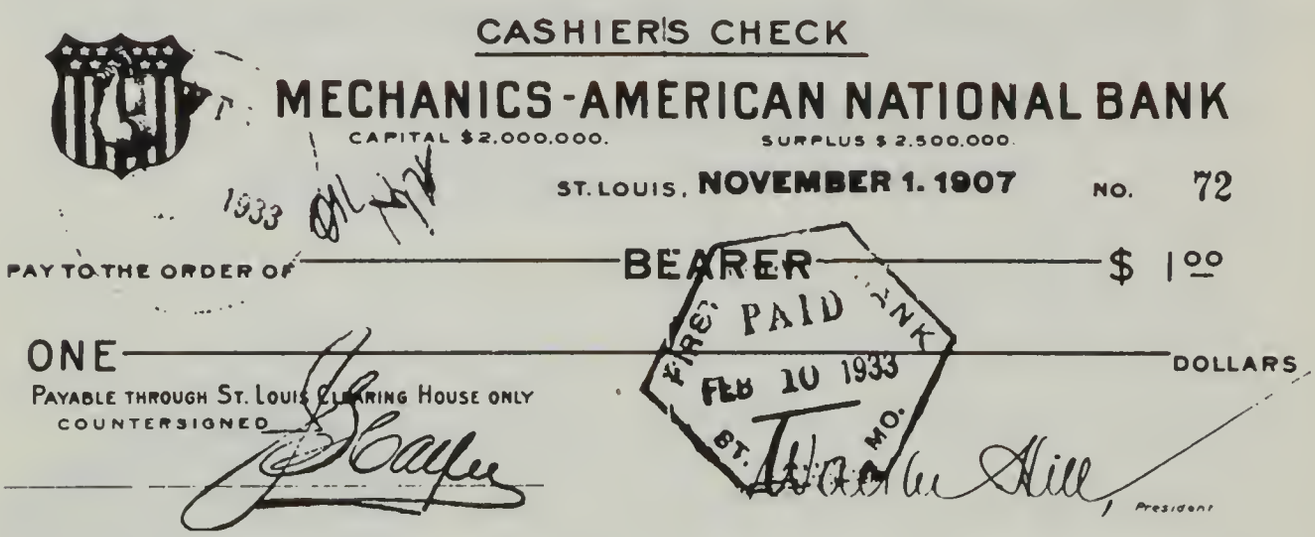
by RONALD L. HORSTMAN
Numismatist and Financial Historian


Mechanics American Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo

The autumn of 1907 brought to this nation one of the most startling catastrophes ever to befall our banking system. Beginning on October 26, 1907, and lasting until January 4, 1908, nearly half of America's banks were forced to suspend cash payments and to resort to other means of debt settlement. In order to continue daily operations, over $250,000,000 worth of various forms of temporary currency were issued by banks and clearing houses.

The lack of the banks' ability to convert their fixed assets into cash readily and the public's hoarding of currency created this financial panic. The passage ofthe Federal Reserve Act of 1913 provided the means to prevent a future recurrence of this type of incident by providing for an expandable currency responsive to public and business needs.

In the St. Louis area, four national banks issued a combined total of $5,000,000 worth of cashiers checks. These checks were prepared in fixed denominations of $1.00, $5.00, and $10.00 and were made out to various individuals or to the bearer and payable only through the St. Louis Clearing House. In spite of their obvious violation of the National Banking Act, these cashiers checks were circulated and accepted without government hindrance. After serving their purpose, most currency substitutes were retired by the spring of 1908.


CASHIER'S CHECK

MECHANICS-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $2.000.000. SURPLUS $ 2.500.000.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1. 1907 NO. 72

PAY TO THE ORDER OF BEARER $ 1.00

ONE DOLLARS

PAYABLE THROUGH ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE ONLY

COUNTERSIGNED

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PAID FEB 10 1933 ST. LOUIS MO.

President

The Mechanics-American National Bank, located at Broadway and Locust, issued the illustrated specimen on November 1, 1907. The check was held until the Great Depression necessitated its redemption on Febrauary 10, 1933. By then, the issuing bank had merged with several other financial institutions and was succeeded by the First National Bank in St. Louis, which honored this cashiers check. Only by an unusual chain of events has this specimen survived as a remembrance of hard times past.

References:

A. Piatt Andrew, **Substitutes for Cash in the Panic of 1907.** New York, 1908.

James Cannon, **Clearing House Loan Certificates and Substitutes for Money Used During the Panic of 1907**. New York, 1910.

****

Twentieth Century

SPECIALIZING IN QUALITY U.S. COINS
&
PROOF SETS

230 MAYFAIR PLAZA
HWY 367 & PARKER RD.
FLORISSANT, MO 63033
(314) 355-1123

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

By Frank Shea

As librarian, I am pleased to report another good period of acceptable growth both as to quality and quantity of numismatic material on our shelves and available to all our members. However, the increase does create a problem: we are almost out of available display space on our shelves. If we do not have what you want, we know where to locate it for you. Prior to 1983, we had some "vacant sections." This has changed for the better. Good purchases and some wonderful donations have greatly improved our position. But then, no librarian can ever say that his problems have vanished.

This brings me to an item I'd like to call to the attention of our entire membership. Because of the great increase in the cost of publishing hard volumes, the products of many researching numismatists are appearing more and more in pamphlets and magazines. Many collectors often overlook the fact that some of the best numismatic research appears in magazines and journals. So why not get those magazines into the Missouri Numismatic Library where you can use not only your own donations but you can have the benefit of the total donations from all our members?

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Coins Of The Bible Days

The Procurators
by
Edward G. Schroeder

In the past two articles, we discussed the earlier Jewish coins through the last of the Herodian Dynasty; but in doing so we by-passed two other important series of coins relating to the Bible period.

The first of these relates to the Roman administration, especially under the Procurators, of the Holy Land.

A quick review of how the Romans came to govern Judaea may shed light on some of the problems and events which occurred during the time covered by the New Testament.

Roman rule in Judaea was the result of a Civil War between Judas Aristobolus II (67-63 B.C.) and John Hyrcanus II (63-40 B.C.) who asked the Roman General, Pompey, for help. The civil war was put down but the conflict smoldered because many of the Jews felt that the Hasmonian line of Antigonus Mattathis (40-37 B.C.), rather than the Herodians, represented the legitimate source of Judaean rulers. The situation continued to deteriorate during the reign of Herod the Great (37-4 B.C.) who tried to make Judaea a Hellenistic-Roman province. A state of almost open rebellion developed in the reign of Herod Archelaus (4 B.C. - 6 A.D.). As a solution, Caesar Augustus in 6 A.D. removed Herod Archelaus, attached the territory to Syria, and sent a Roman governor to administer it.

The type of Roman governor sent to Judaea was known as a Procurator - they were similar to other governors called Procounsels except that a Procurator could authorize the death sentence.

From a Roman point of view, the Procurators under Caesar Augustus seemed to be men of great ability; but the later Caesars appointed men of lesser ability and the political situation again deteriorated until finally open rebellion did take place. This, the First Revolt which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., will be discussed in a later article.

The first Procurator was Coponius (6-9 A.D.) and the second was M. Ambivius (9-12 A.D.). Both seemed to keep a low profile and neither antagonized the Jews by interfering with their religious practices nor used symbols on their coins which might offend the Jews. Their coins follow the same general pattern, but with many die variations. They can be distinguished by the reign dates. The obverse depicts a head of grain (perhaps barley or wheat) surrounded by the Greek word -KAICAPOC (Caesar) and a border of pearls. The reverse shows palm tree with two bunches of fruit and a reign date in Greek letters. The reverse also has a border of dots.

Lepton of Coponius 6-9 AD
AE 15/17 mm.

Obv: Legend in Greek KAICAPOC (for Caesar) around ear of Barley curved to right. All within border of Pearls.

Rx: Palm with two bunches of fruit surrounded by border of Pearls with Reign symbol L and date in Greek L and date in Greek L S = 36 (= 9 AD)

NOTE: Drawings are composite of several die varieties and that coins seldom fill the die so they will vary considerably in shape and size.

Lepton of Marcus Ambibulus (Ambivius) 9-12 AD
AE 15-17

Obv: Greek legend KAICAPOC (Caesar) around ear of Barley Corn curved to right, all surrounded by border of dots.

Rx: Palm Tree with two bunches of fruit surrounded by dots. Reign symbol L and Reign Year (in Greek) MA = 41 (= 11 AD)

NOTE: As before the drawings are composite of several die varieties and coins seldom fill the die.

Lepton of Valerius Gratus (15-26 AD) under Tiberius

The third Procuator, Valerius Gratus (15-26 A. D.), was appointed by Caesar Tiberius and therefore his coins bear either TIB or IOYΛIA for Tiberius of his mother, Julia Livia. The regnal years, B through IA (2 through 11) refer to the reign of Tiberius. The coins of Valerius Gratus vary considerably in design as seen in the illustrations.

Lepton of Valerius Gratus (15-26 AD) under Tiberius
AE 15 mm. - 17 mm.

Obv.: Greek Legend IOYAIA (Julia - Refers to Julia Livia, the mother of Tiberius) within wreath within border of dots.

Rx: Palm branch, within border of dots withLB in field refers to 2 year of Tiberius Reign. (15 AD)

NOTE: Here again we have made a composite drawing of several die varieties and note that coins will vary so as only parts of the die impression may be included on any one coin.

Lepton of Valerius Gratus
AE 16 mm.

Obv.: Greek Legend KAI-CAP in two lines within wreath within border of dots

Rx: Double cornucopias with Greek inscription TIB (Tiberius) and year date LB = 2 which translates to 15 A.D.

Again note the actual coins are crudly struck and there are several die variations so we have made a composite drawing

AE 13-16 mm.

Lepton of Valerius Gratus

Obv.: Greek inscription KAI CAP within a wreath inside a border of dots.

Rx: TIBEPIOY over two cornacopiae and a caduceus reign date in a border of dots. (LΓ = year 3 = 16 A.D.)

The next Procurator, the famous or infamous Pontius Pilate (26-36 A. D.), had the historical misfortune to find himself in the middle of a Jewish religious dispute which ended with the use of his authority to allow the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The coins of Pilate, like those of Gratus, show references to Tiberius, but may or may not mention Julia Livia.

AE 16 mm.

Lepton of Pontius Pilate

Obv.: Greek inscription IOYAIA KAICAPOC over three ears of barley within a border of dots.

Rx: Greek inscription TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC LIS around a libation ladle in a border of dots. (LIS = year 16 = 29 A.D.)

AE 16 mm.

Lepton of Pontus Pilate

Obv.: Greek inscription TIBERIOY KAICAPOC around littus within a border of dots.

Rx: Regnal date LIH inside wreath within a border of dots. (LIH = year 18 = 31 A.D.)

The two leptons illustrated here are typical of the issues of Pontius Pilate. The first coin shows three ears of barley tied together and the Greek inscription which translates as Empress Julia. Lis the year 29/30 A. D. The second specimen also has Greek legends, however priestly instruments comprise the dominant design. The date Lih is 30/31 A. D. This is the most likely lepton mentioned in the story of the widow's mite. No proof of this claim exists, however.

AR

TRIBUTE PENNY

A third coin sometimes associated with Pilate is the denarius of Tiberius which is commonly known as the "Tribute Penny". It is also the type mentioned in the stories of the Good Samaritan and the Vinyard Workers.

AE 16 mm.

Antonius Felix

Obv. Greek inscription NEPWNOC in three lines inside wreath within a border of dots.

Rx: Regnal year LE and Greek inscription KAICAPOC around palm branch in a border of dots.

The following five Procurators apparently did not issue any coins. Not until the governship of Antonius Felix (54-60 A. D.) were coins again struck under the authority of a Procurator. The term of Antonius Felix more or less coincides with the period covered by **The Acts of the Apostles**. He served under both Claudius and Nero, so his coins bear inscriptions of one or the other emperor. Felix is mentioned in **The Acts of the Apostles** in connection with the arrest of Paul and sending him to Rome.

Although they played an important part in bringing about the First Revolt, the last three Procurators apparently issued no coinage.

CALLAWAY COUNTY BANKS

Their History and Their Checks 1857-1976

by

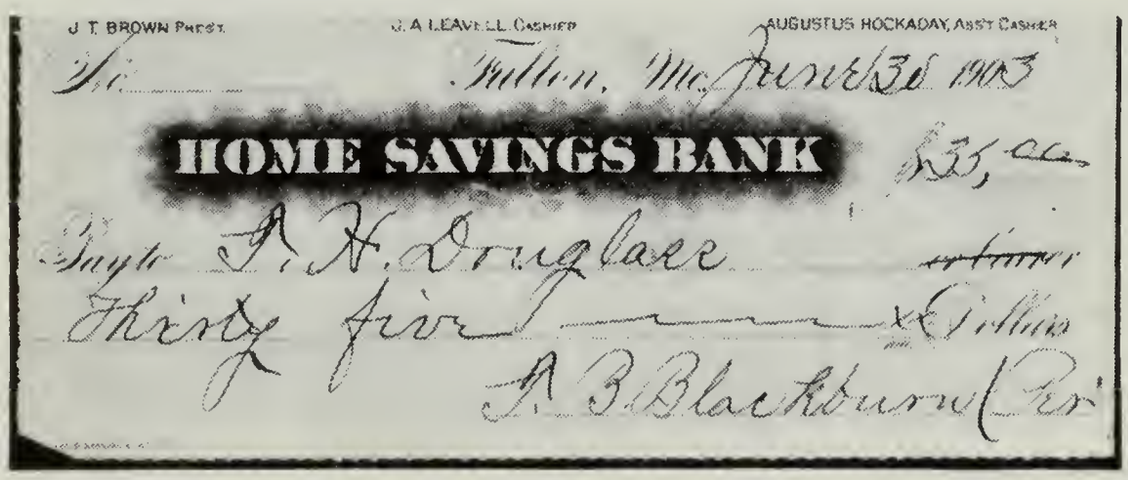
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

PART II

(continued from the July, 1982 issue)

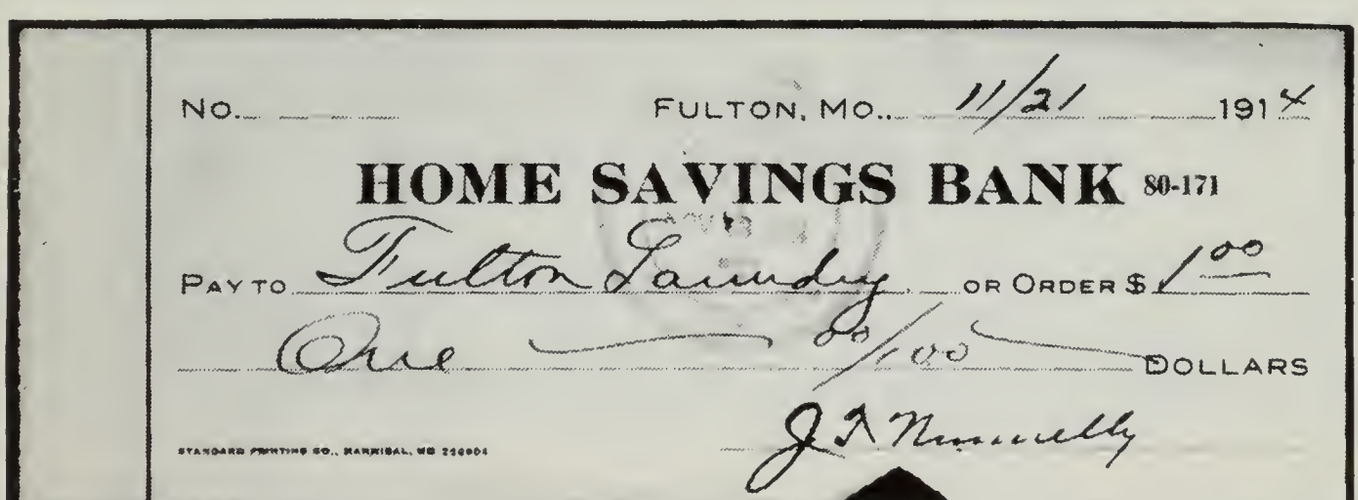
Author's Note:

The following catalogue is a continuation from our last journal and is based on the collection of **WILLIAM L. HAMILTON** of Fulton, Mo. and on research compiled with the assistance of **RUSSELL VOGELSANG.** A complete listing of credits and resources for this series may be found on page 36 of the July, 1982 issue.



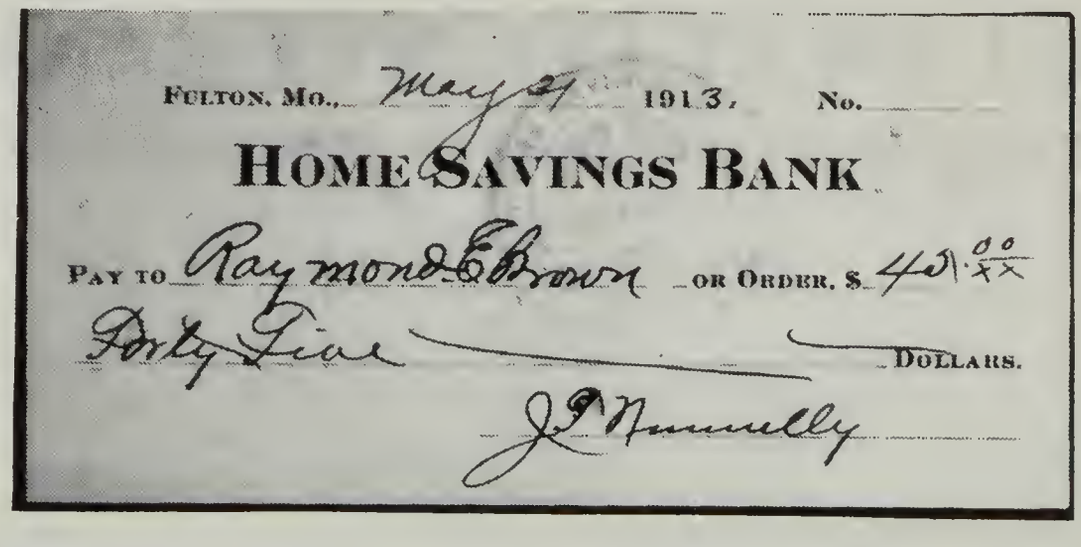
TYPE II-6-G

(GEO. D. BARNARD & CO. ST. LOUIS - white paper-black printing - J.T. Brown, Pres't.; J.A. Leavell, cashier; Augustus Hockaday, Asst. Cashier - 190 — - 173 mm. x 71 mm.)



TYPE II-6-H

(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO 250604 - white paper - black printing - 191— - 208 mm. x 75 mm.)


FULTON, MO., May 4 1913. No.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

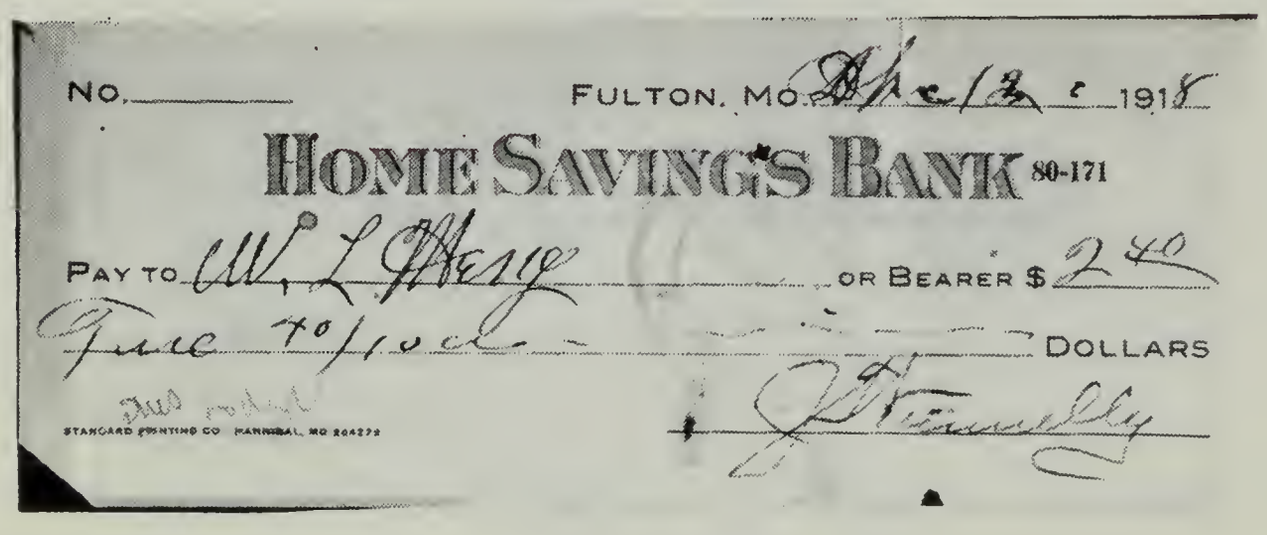
PAY TO Raymond E Brown OR ORDER, $ 45 00/xx

Forty Five DOLLARS.

J P Donnelly

TYPE II-6-I

(printer unknown - white paper - black printing - 191— - 160 mm. x 75 mm.)


NO.

FULTON, MO. Dec 13 1918

HOME SAVINGS BANK 80-171

PAY TO W. L. Henry OR BEARER $ 2 40

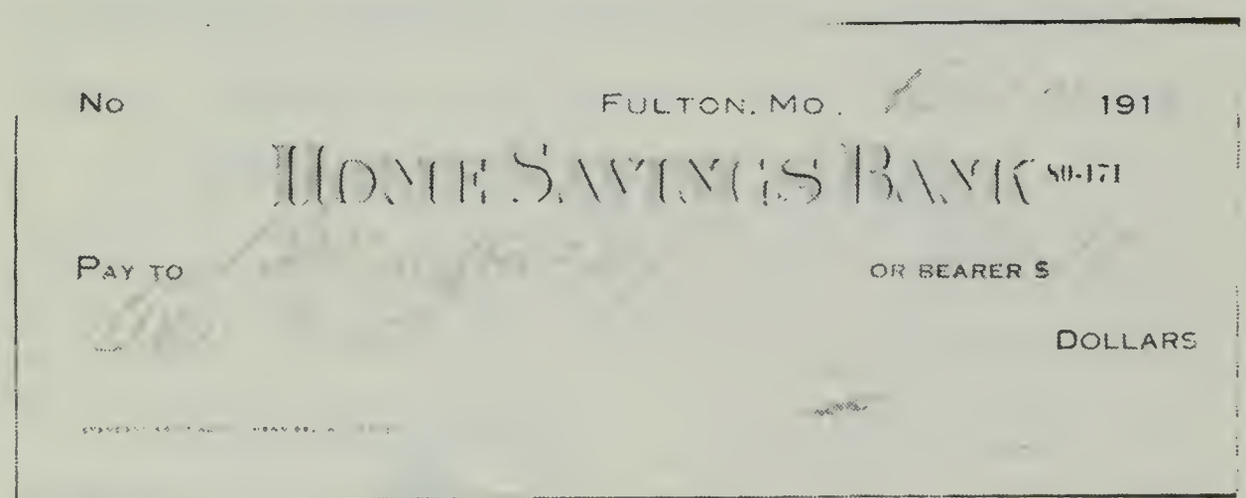
Two 40/100 DOLLARS

STANDARD PRINTING CO HANNIBAL, MO 264272

J P Donnelly

TYPE II-6-J

(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO 264279 - plain paper-blue printing -191— - 191 mm. x 75 mm.)


No

FULTON, MO. 191

HOME SAVINGS BANK 80-171

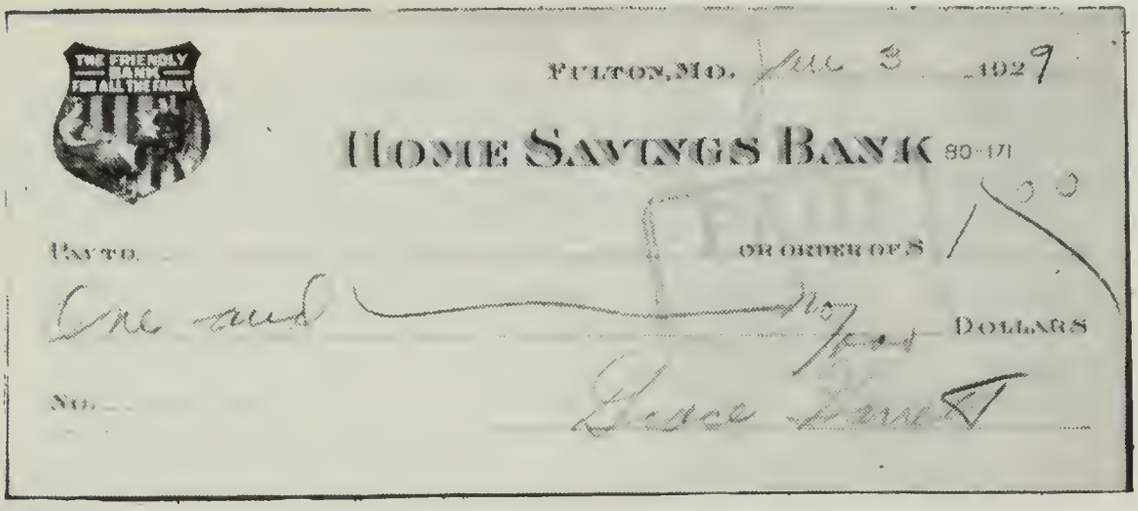
PAY TO

OR BEARER $

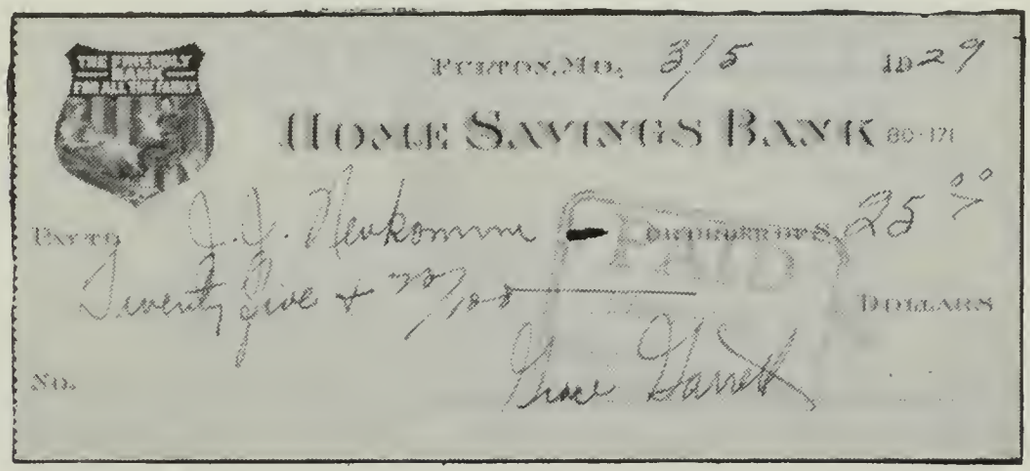
DOLLARS

TYPE II-6-K

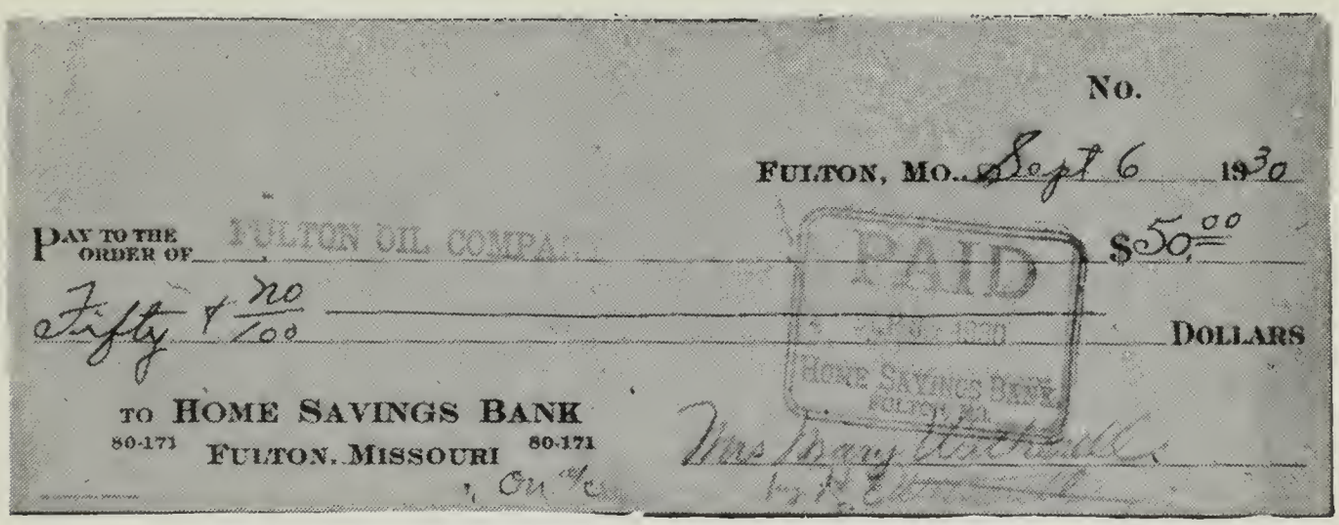
(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO. 303135 - Number 80-175 after firm name - plain paper-blue printing - 191 — - 188 mm. x 73 mm.)



TYPE II-6-L
(NOSCO, WAUKEGAN, ILL. - plain paper-dark blue printing - family scene in shield - 192 — - 177 mm. x 76 mm.)



TYPE II-6-M
(Printer unknown, possibly same as II-6-L - plain paper-light blue printing - family scene in shield - 19 — - 158 mm. x 69 mm.)

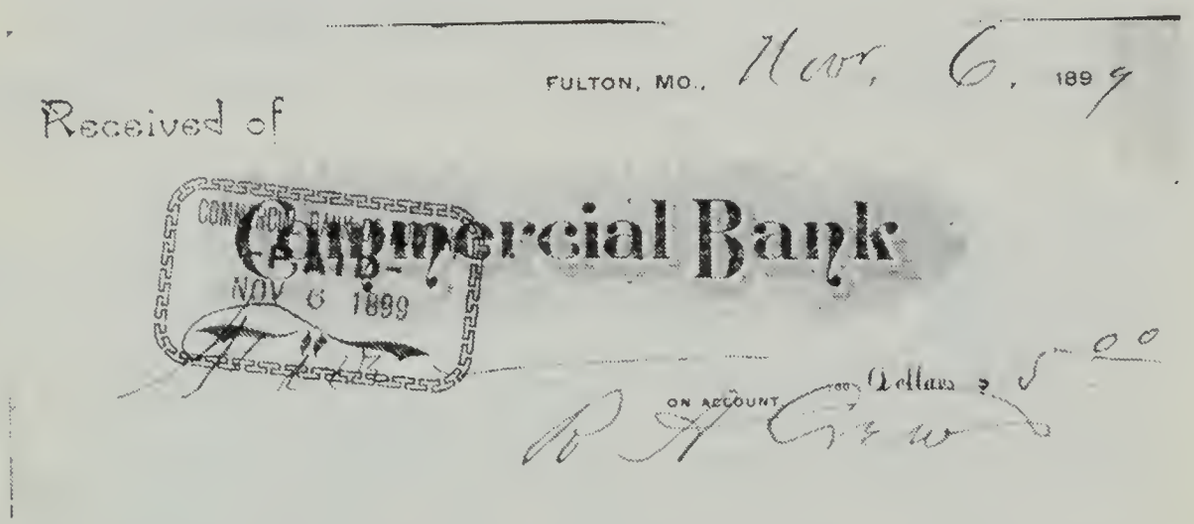


TYPE II-6-N
(DE LUXE CHECK PRINTERS - plain paper-black printing - To Home Savings Bank 80-171 - 19 — - 209 mm. x 77 mm.)

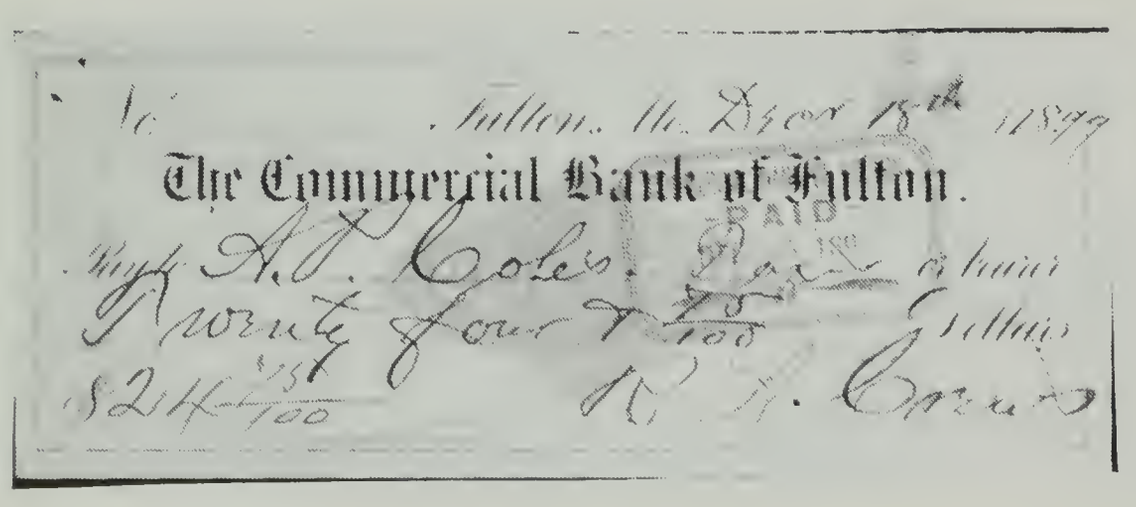
THE COMMERCIAL BANK of FULTON:

The Commercial Bank of Fulton has an ephemeral history because no records were available except a small series of checks which were dated from 1899 to 1901. A letterhead from 1900 listed the bank's four officers. Evidence seems to indicate that the bank was founded in 1899 and may have been a predecessor to the Farmers First National Bank (q.v.)

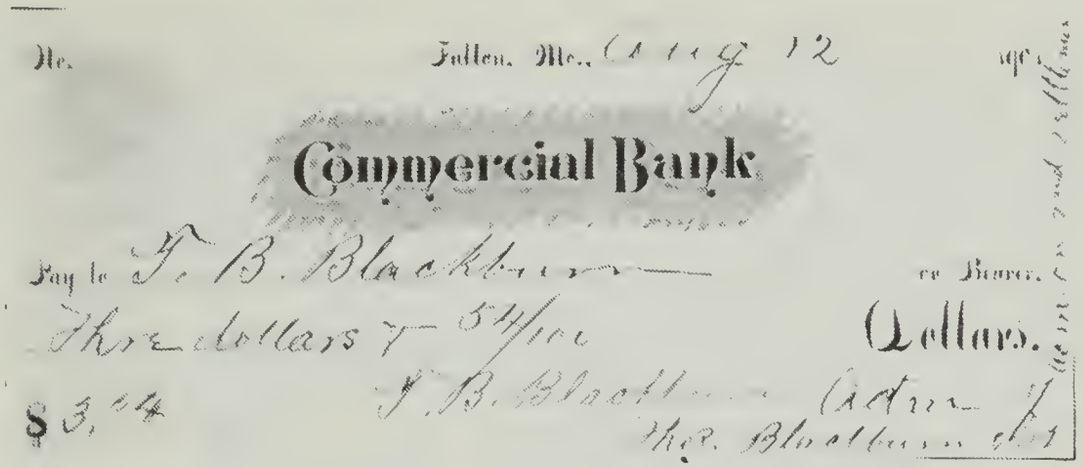
President - J.N. Dutton (c. 1900 - ?).
Vice-Pres. - L.D. Farmer (c. 1900-?).
Cashier - P.S. Adams (c. 1900-?).



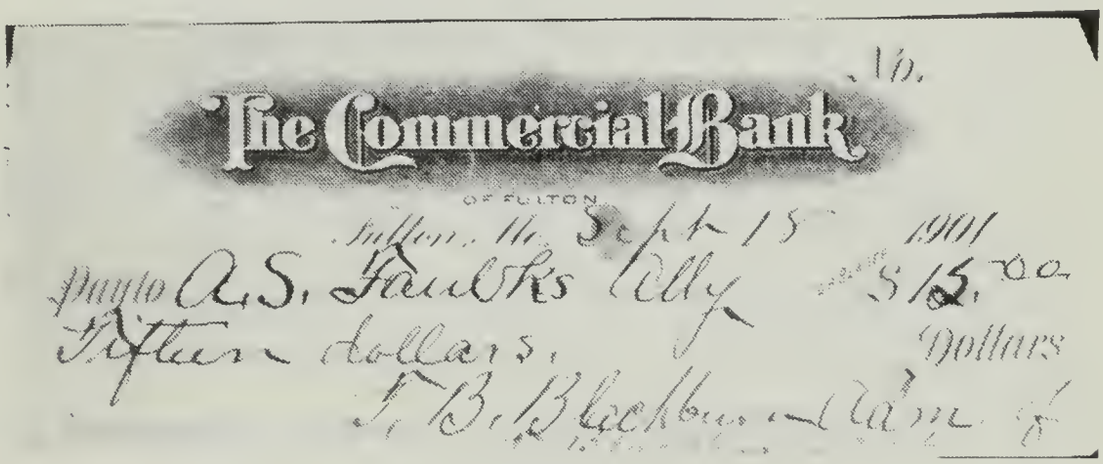
TYPE II-7-A
(Printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - no line for check number - 189 — - 183 mm. x 77 mm.)



TYPE II-7-B
(WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRT'G CO. ST. LOUIS. - plain paper-black printing - printed revenue stamp - 1 —— - 171 mm. x 69 mm.)



TYPE II-7C
(Printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - bank title in black on shaded area - imprinted date 1901 - 168 mm. x 71 mm.)



TYPE II-7-D
(STANDARD PRTG. CO. LITH., HANNIBAL, MO. - plain paper - black printing - bank title in white on shaded area; OF FULTON below firm name shaded area - 190 — - 172 mm. x 69 mm.)

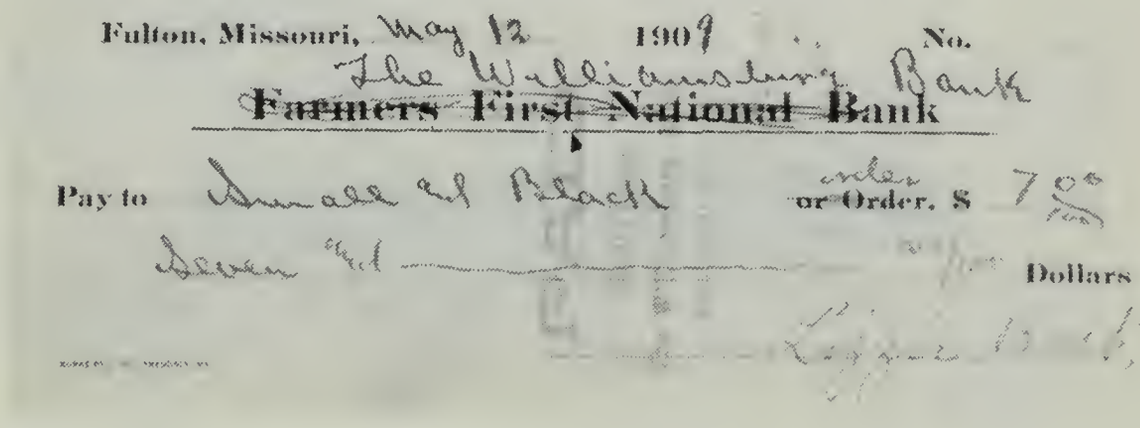
TYPE II-7-E
(WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRT'G CO. ST. LOUIS. small print - plain paper-black printing - imprinted 2c yellow revenue stamp - 190 — - 173 mm. x 66 mm.

TYPE II-7-F
(Printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - bank title in black on shaded area - imprinted date 1900 - 172 mm. x 71 mm.)

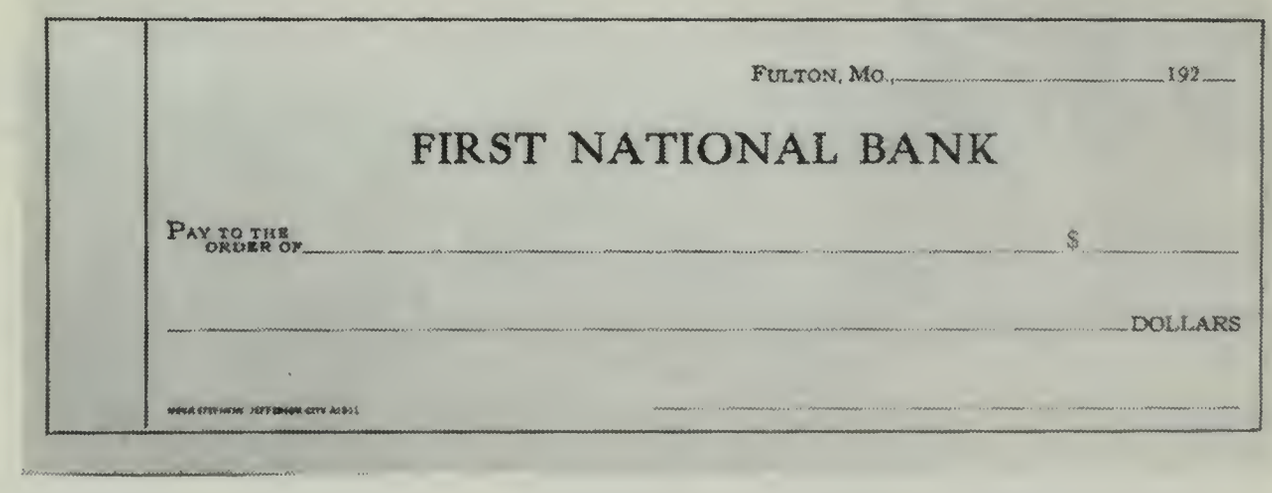
FARMERS FIRST NATIONAL BANK [THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK] of FULTON:

The Farmers First Bank of Fulton was established on August 7, 1906. There is a possibility that this bank was a successor to The Commerical Bank of Fulton (q.v.). On January 23, 1912, the bank's title was changed to The First National Bank of Fulton. As a national bank, it was empowered to issue currency. Under its original name, the bank issued two types each of 5, 10, and 20 dollar bills with a total value of 272,050 dollars. Two types each of 10 and 20 dollar notes with a value of 721,000 dollars were issued with the second name of the bank. The bank closed on April 13, 1926, and was placed in receivership on April 24, 1926.

President - J.N. Dutton (1908-1912); Sparrel McCall (1912-1918); and T. P. Harrison (1922-1925).
Vice-Pres. - R.A. Moore (1908-1911); T.P. Harrison (1911-1918); W.F. Henderson (1920); E.C. Holman (1922-1925); T.H. Grant (1923-1925); and Baker Terry (1924-1925).
Cashier - Sparrel McCall (1908-1911); C. Harrison (1911-1912); Baker Terry (1923); and J.W. Suggett (1923-1925).



TYPE II-8-A
(BURKE PTG. CO., FREDONIA, KS. - White paper-black printing - Farmers First National Bank - 190 — - 185 mm. x 71 mm.



TYPE II-8-B
(HUGH STEPHENS JEFFERSON CITY A2951 - yellow paper-black printing - FIRST NATIONAL BANK - 200 mm. x 77 mm.)

FULTON NATIONAL BANK [FIRST NATIONAL BANK of CALLAWAY COUNTY]:

The Fulton National Bank, chartered in 1959, is the newest bank in Fulton. In 1973, its name was changed to the First National Bank of Callaway County. In 1974, it opened a branch facility at New Bloomfield.

President - Roy Landrum (1960-1967); and J.F. Cooke (1968-1976).
Vice-Pres. - L.G. Wallace (1960-1962; 1965-1973); J.F. Cooke (1962-1967); R.R. Guest (1967); Betty Hood (1973-1976); and David Schwinke (1976).
Cashier - J.F. Cooke (1960-1961); L.W. McCall (1962-1967); R.R. Guest (1968-1969); and B. Luetkemayer (1971-1976).

(checks too recent to be collectible.)

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GUTHRIE:

Guthrie, which was once called Cynthiana, was founded in 1872. Its estimated populations were 1880 - 23; 1890 - ; 1900 - 100; 1910 - 130; 1920 - 105; 1930 - 100; 1940 - 75; 1950 - 67; 1960 - 100; and 1970 - 100.

The Guthrie Bank was chartered in 1913 and was taken over by the Callaway Bank of Fulton, Missouri, for liquidation on October 14, 1930.

GUTHRIE BANK:

President - W.S. Mirts (1913-1918); J.E. Moore (1920); and W.A. Criswell (1922-1930).
Vice-Pres. - J.R. Reynolds (1913-1920); O.T. Holt (1922-1923); C.T. Holt - (1924-1930); and Crockett Harrison (1924-1925).
Cashier - T.E. Edmonston (1913-1916); and J. W. Clatterbuck (1917-1930).

(No checks available for catalogue.)

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HOLTS SUMMIT:

Holts Summit was platted in 1870, the year after a post office opened there. The settlement was once also called Hibernia Station. The town's populations have been 1880 - 23; 1890 - ; 1900 - 50; 1910 - 130; 1920 - 128; 1930 - 125; 1940 - 65; 1950 - 200; 1960 - 50; and 1970 - 1,296.

The Summit Bank was established in 1975. Excluding branches, consolidations, and name changes, the Summit Bank is the newest bank in Callaway County.

SUMMIT BANK:

President - Ralph Montgomery (1975-1976).
Vice-Pres. - M.L. Sapp (1976) and J.E. Holloway (1976).
Cashier - F.D. Lightner (1975) and Anita Barrows (1976).

(checks too recent to be collectible.)

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McCREDIE:

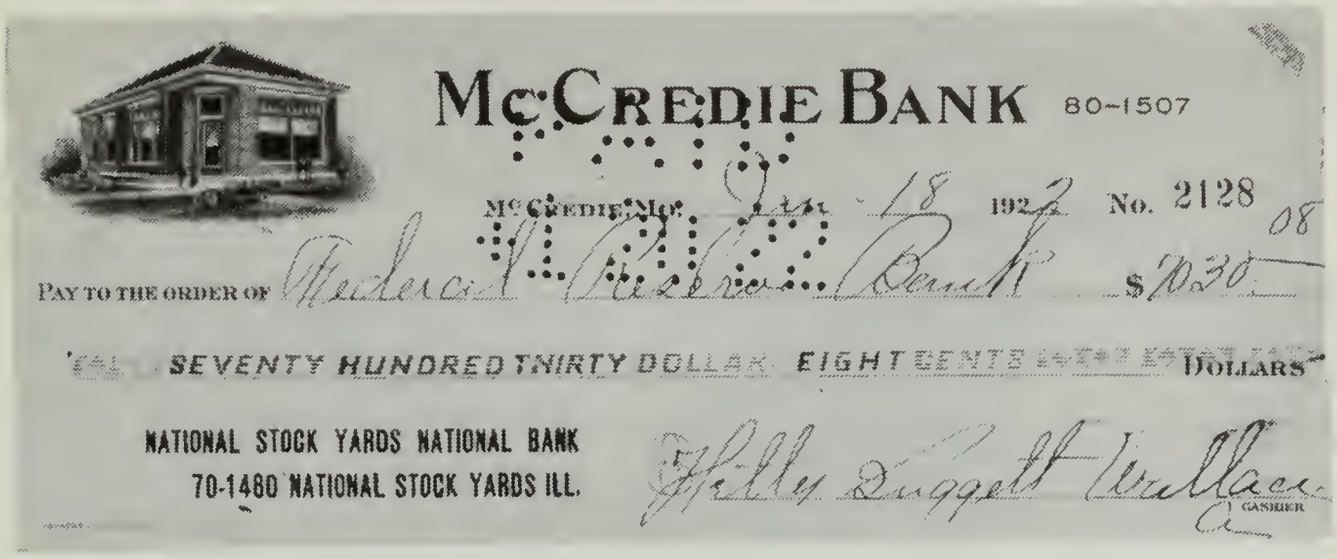
McCredie was founded in 1871. Its populations were recorded as 1880 - 51; 1890 - ; 1900 - 156; 1910 - 200; 1920 - 78; 1930 - 80; 1940 - 83; and 1950 - 90. In 1970, McCredie was absorbed by the neighboring community of Kingdom City.

The McCredie Bank opened in 1915 and closed on September 29, 1926. It was one of the few Callaway County banks to use vignettes on its checks.

McCREDIE BANK:

President - C.H. Berry (1915-1926).
Vice-Pres. - W.E. Muir (1916-1926).
Cashier - R.R. Suggett (1915-1926).
A. Cashier - Hetty L. Suggett (1920) and as Hetty Suggett Wallace (1922-1926).

This building formerly was occupied by the McCredie Bank. In later years it was used as part of an antique shop.


McCREDIE BANK 80-1507
McCREDIE, MO. Jan. 18 1927 No. 2128
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Federal Reserve Bank $10.30
SEVENTY HUNDRED THIRTY DOLLAR EIGHT CENTS DOLLARS
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS NATIONAL BANK
70-1480 NATIONAL STOCK YARDS ILL.
Holly Doggett Wallace
CASHIER

TYPE V-1-A
(Bankers Supply Co. Chi - blue paper - Vignette of bank - black printing with red serial number - 209 mm. x 85 mm.)

****

MOKANE:

Mokane was settled in 1848. In its earliest days it was also known as Smith's Landing. From 1848 to 1893, the official name of the town was St. Aubert. Confusion with a similarly named community across the Missouri River was, no doubt, the cause for its being renamed Mokane in 1893. Mokane's populations were 1880 - 101; 1890 - ; 1900 - 331; 1910 - 646; 1920 - 726; 1930 - 575; 1940 - 544; 1950 - 477; 1960 - 419; and 1970 - 398.

The Farmers Bank of Mokane was chartered in 1897. This bank survived the Great Depression only to close either in 1940 or 1941.

FARMERS BANK:

President - J.S. Miller (1898-1940).
Vice-Pres. - J.M. Ewens (1910-1914); A.F. Klein (1915-1920); G.W. Pierce (1915-1932); F. Stoffe (1922-1925); John F. Taylor (1927); Carl Glover (1928-1932); Henry Schmidt (1934); A.H. Lehman (1935-1936); and Henry Schmidt (1938-1940).
Cashier - W.R. Wilkerson (1898-1917); J.A. Dickinson (1918-1926); Wm. Roscoe Cannon (1938); and L.W. McCall (1940).

(no checks are available for catalogue.)

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NEW BLOOMFIELD:

The town of New Bloomfield was laid out in 1836. The community's populations were 1880 - 100; 1890 - 100; 1900 - 146; 1910 - 146; 1920 - 153; 1930 - 275; 1940 - 200; 1950 - 125; 1960 - 200; and 1970 - 150.

New Bloomfield has had three successive independent banks -- Bank of New Bloomfield (1901-1922); State Bank of New Bloomfield (c. 1922-1923); and Farmers Bank (1924-1931). After the closing of the Bank of New Bloomfield on April 11, 1922, Harry D. Brown attempted to organize a replacement, the State Bank of New Bloomfield. This bank does not appear in either the 1922 or 1924 editions of the bankers' directories. The last attempt at an independent bank, the Farmers Bank, was chartered in 1924 and was taken over by the Home Savings Bank of Fulton, Missouri, on April 10, 1931. A branch of the Fulton-based First National Bank of Callaway County was opened in New Bloomfield in 1973.

BANK OF NEW BLOOMFIELD:

President - W.S. Clatterbuck (1903-1912); L.H. Holt (1913-1916); and E.L. Sheley (1917-1920).
Vice-Pres. - A. Longley (1910-1912) and J.W. Murphy (1913-1920).
Cashier - Sparrel McCall (1903); A.P. Holt (1905-1912); and E.L. Christian (1913-1920).

(no checks available for catalogue.)

STATE BANK OF NEW BLOOMFIELD:

President - Harry D. Brown (1922-?)
Vice-Pres. - ?
Cashier CM. Holt (1922-?)

(no checks available for catalogue.)

FARMERS BANK:

President - J.L. Cole (1925-1926) and P.T. Adkinson (1927-1931).
Vice-Pres. - W.A. Sitton (1925-1929) and N.E. Penny (1931).
Cashier - F.J. Nichols (1925-1931).

(no checks available for catalogue.)

PORTLAND:

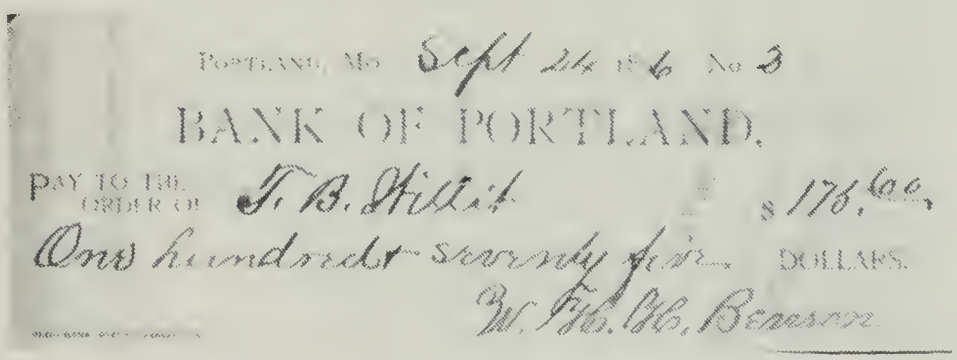
Portland was established in 1831. Its populations have been 1880 - 100; 1890 - ; 1900 - ; 1910 - 146; 1920 - 153; 1930 - 275; 1940 - ; 1950 - 125; 1960 - 200; and 1970 - 150.

BANK OF PORTLAND:

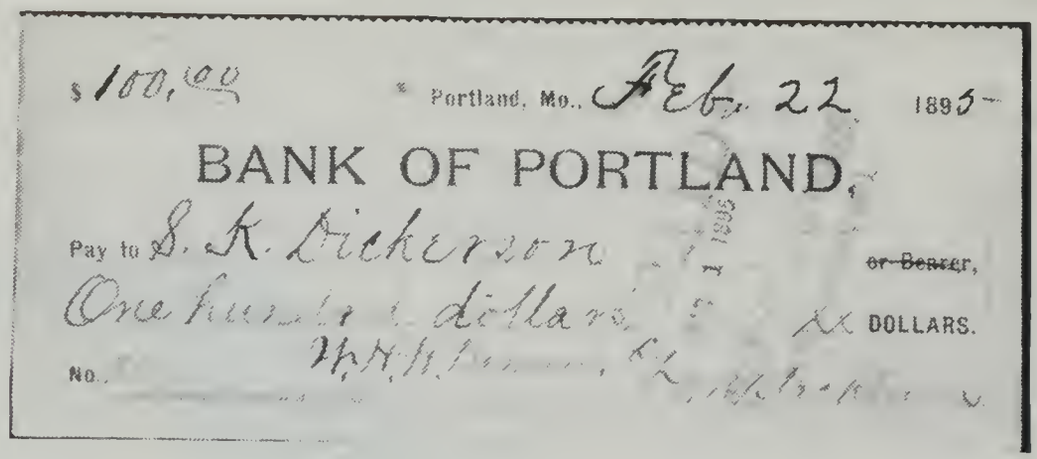
The Bank of Portland was chartered in 1889 and became the first bank to be established in the southern part of Callaway County. It remained in operation until about 1942.

President - John A. Garrett(1890-1898); M. Klein (1903-1907); C.S. Garrett (1908-1936); and J.A. Garrett (1938-1942).
Vice-Pres. - D.C. Gilman (1910); L.L. Waters (1911-1931); C.A. Binggelli (1932-1940); and R.A. Davis (1932-1942).
Cashier - C.W. McCall (1890-1898); Ock Garrett (1903-1910); D.C. Gilman (1911-1938); and G.H. Blackmore (1940-1942).

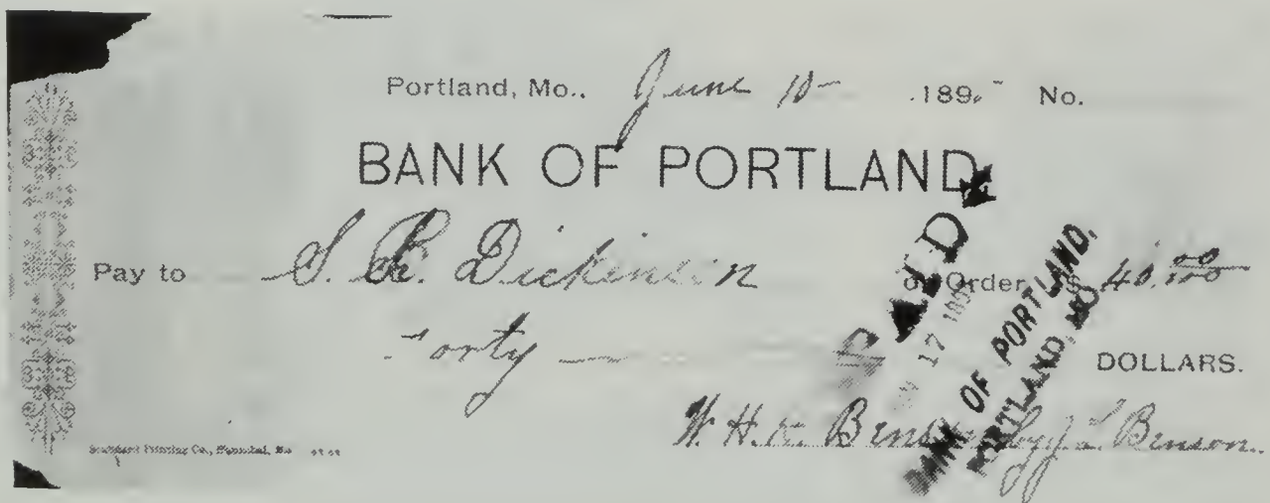
Turn of the century picture of Portland Mo. showning the Bank building in the fore ground.


PORTLAND, MO. Sept 24 1896 No 3
BANK OF PORTLAND.
PAY TO THE ORDER OF F. B. Hill $178.60
One hundred seventy eight 60 DOLLARS
W. F. & C. Brewer

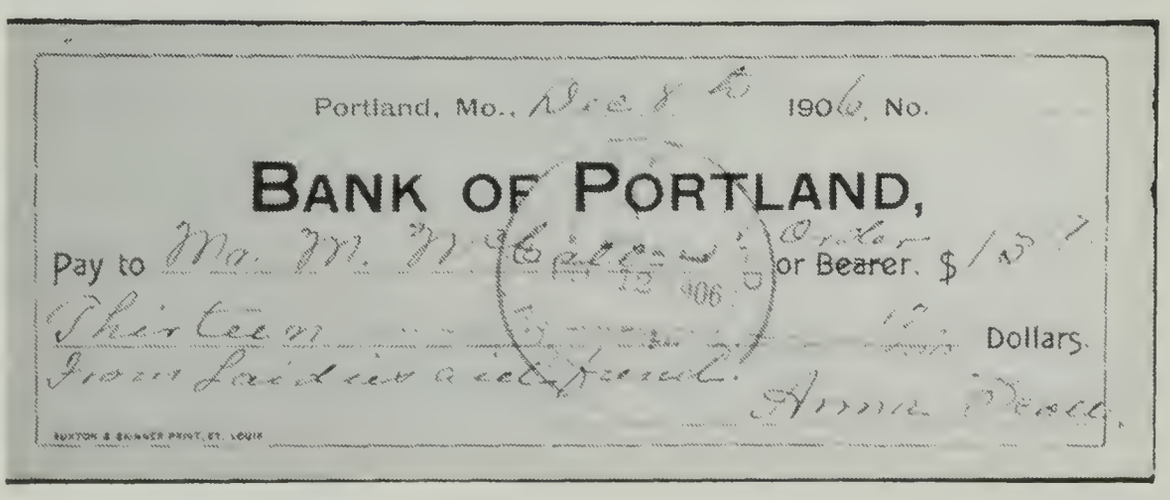
TYPE VIII-1-A
(UNION BANK NOTE CO. KANSAS CITY - plain paper-black printing - block letters - 189 — - 149 mm. x 52 mm.)



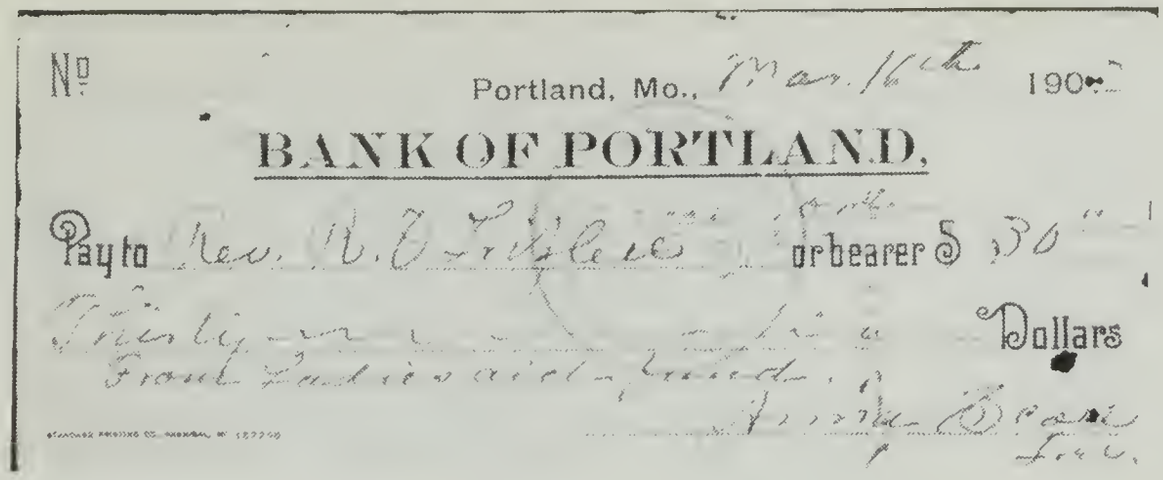
TYPE VIII-1-B
(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO. - 57794 - yellow green paper-black printing - block letters - 189 — - 155 mm. x 65 mm.)



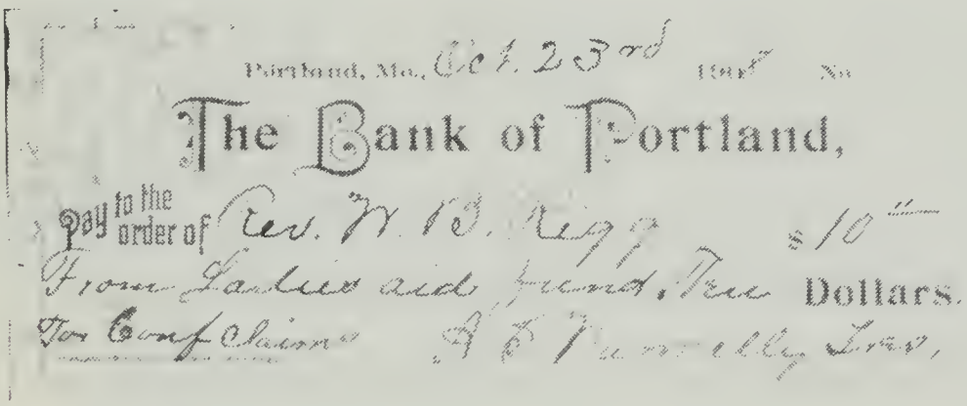
TYPE VIII-1-C
(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO. - 63168 - pink paper-black printing - block letters - fancy scroll design vertically at left edge - 189 — - 198 mm. x 76 mm.)


Portland, Mo., Dec 8 1906 No.
BANK OF PORTLAND,
Pay to Mrs. M. M. Bates or Order
or Bearer. $ 15.00
Thirteen
Dollars.
From Laid Low & Dearborn.
Anna Dean.
BUXTON & SKINNER PRINT., ST. LOUIS

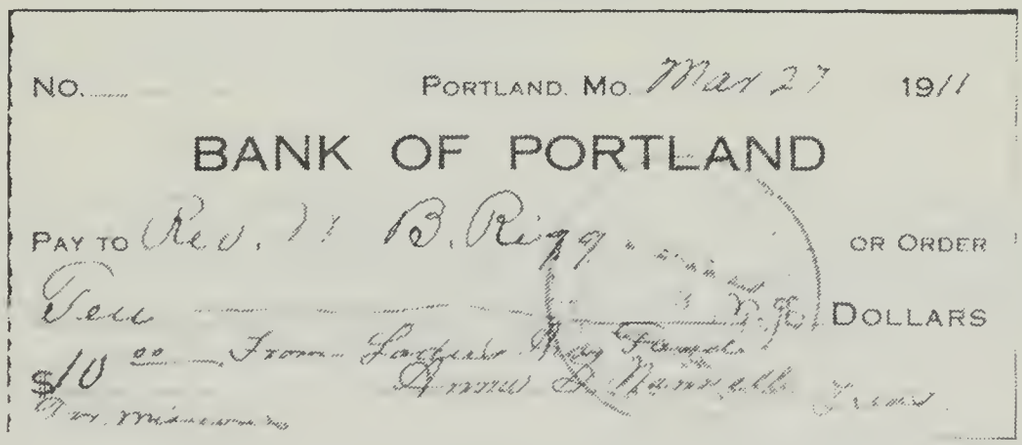
TYPE VIII-1-D
(BUXTON & SKINNER PRINT., ST. LOUIS - pink paper - black printing - block letters - 190 — - 178 mm. x 70 mm.)



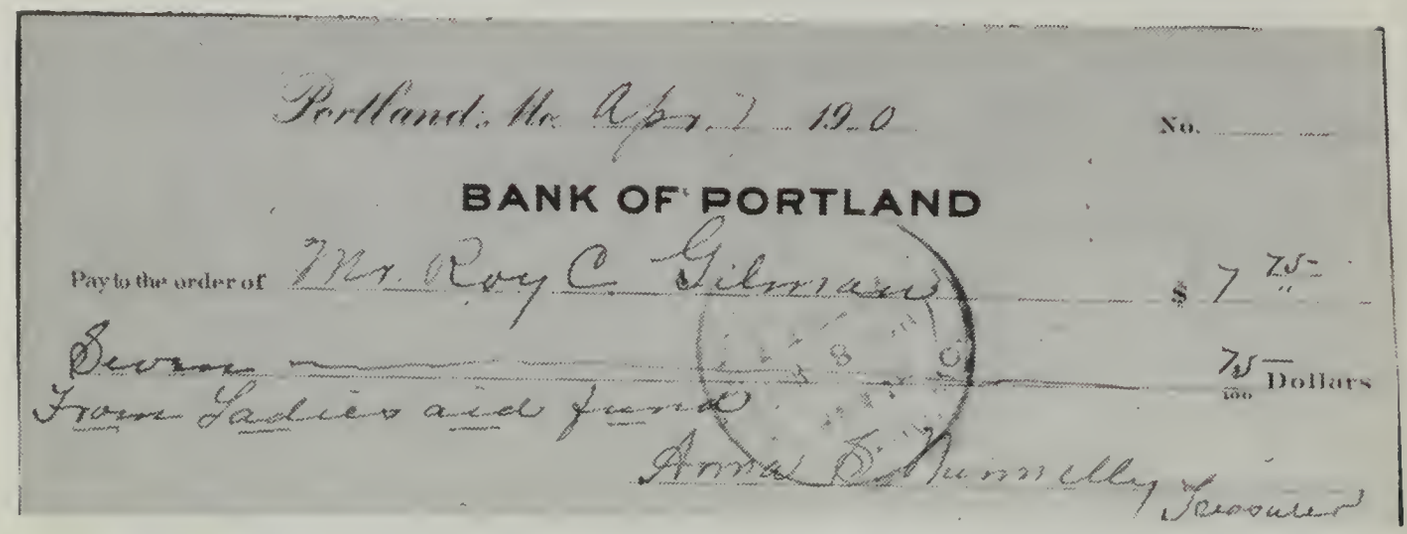
TYPE VIII-1-E
(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO 167756 - plain paper-black printing - bank name underscored - 190 — - 178 mm. x 72 mm.)



TYPE VIII-1-F
(STANDARD PRINTING CO., HANNIBAL, MO. 175491 - plain paper-blue printing - decorative initials in bank name - 190 — - 158 mm. x 64 mm.)



TYPE VIII-1-G
(printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - block letters - 19 — - 158 mm. x 66 mm.)


Portland, Me. April 1 1910 No.

BANK OF PORTLAND

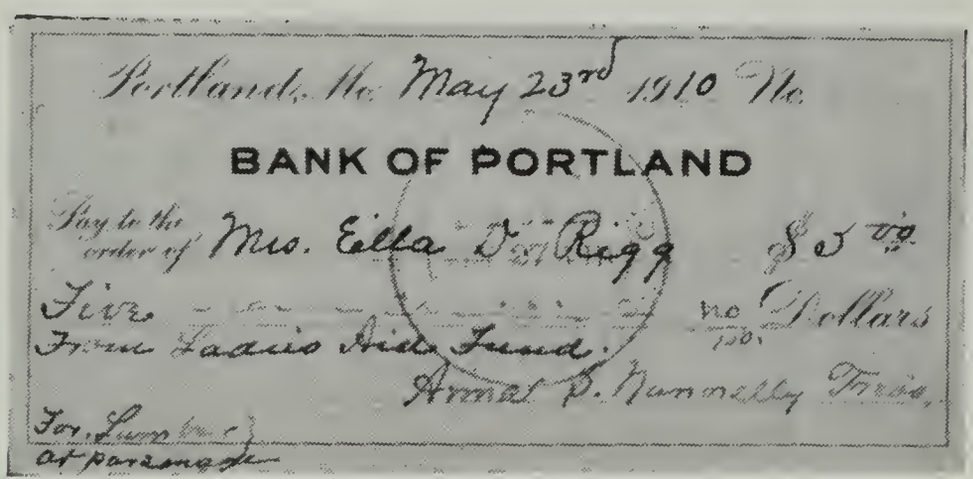
Pay to the order of Mrs. Roy C. Gilman $ 7 75/100

Seven 75/100 Dollars

From Ladies aid fund

Anna B. Nunnelly Treasurer

TYPE VIII-1-H
(printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - mixed type faces used - 19— - 214 mm. x 79 mm.)


Portland, Me. May 23rd 1910 No.

BANK OF PORTLAND

Pay to the order of Mrs. Ella Dr. Rigg $5 00/100

Five no/100 Dollars

From Ladies Aid Fund.

Anna B. Nunnelly Treas.

For Lumber at parsonage

TYPE VIII-1-I
(printer unknown - plain paper-black printing - mixed type faces used - 19 — - 147 mm. x 70 mm.)

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STEEDMAN:

Steedman was established c. 1894. Its populations have been 1900 - ; 1910 - 20; 1920 - 21; 1930 - 40; 1940 - ; 1950 - 50; 1960 - 45; and 1970 - 35.

STEEDMAN BANK:

The Steedman Bank has the distinction of being the second oldest bank in Callaway County and one of only two banks in Callaway which were founded before 1920 and have remained in business until today. A branch facility was opened in Mokane in 1976.

President - C. Bezler (1915-1917; 1922-1947); W.H. Harvey (1918-1920); O.R. Becker (1949-1959); A.L. Bezler (1960-1964); G.H. Bezler (1965-1970); Chas. Horstman (1971-1976).
Vice-Pres. - W.H. Harvey (1915-1917; 1922-1947); S.W. Tate (1918-1920); E.O. Binggell (1949-1959); O.R. Becker)1960-1970); and B.X. Harvey (1971-1976).
Cashier - G.H. Bezler (1915-1917); C. Bezler (1918); Guy H. Bezler (1920-1958); Chas. Horstman (1959-1966); and Glen Horstman (1967-1976).

(no checks are available for catalogue.)

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STEPHENS:

Stephens, originally named Stephen's Store, was established in 1862. The name was shortened in 1912. Its populations, which are generally approximations, were 1880 - 129; 1890 - ; 1900 - 129; 1910 - 150; 1920 - 63; 1930 - 164; 1940 - 82; and 1950 - 120.

FARMERS BANK:

The only bank in Stephens was the Farmers Bank, which opened in 1904 and was liquidated through the Boone County Trust Co. of Columbia, Missouri, on November 15, 1930.

President - T.T. Smith (1910); E.W. Bright (1911-1925); and E.F. Adair (1926-1930).
Vice-Pres. - E.C. Whaley (1910-1930).
Cashier - E.W. Bright (1905-1910) and Roy Ashlock (1911-1930).

Stephens store and former bank and post office, erected 1913. Bank closed 1929; post office closed 1957.

(no checks are available for catalogue.)

****

-WELCOME-

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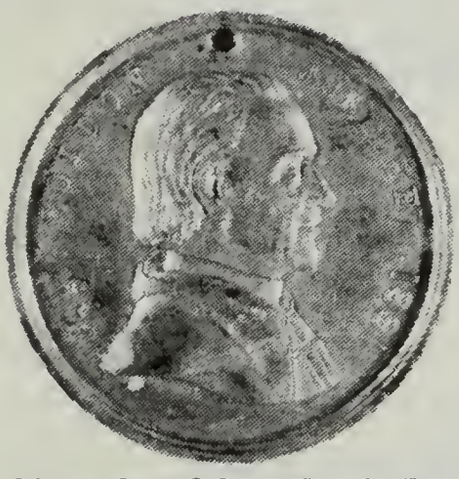
ENJOY YOURSELF!

A MISSOURI RECORD

Continued from the July, 1982 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in the attribution of and/or establishment of the historical significance of items listed in this column. Submission of items relating to Missouri for publication is also welcomed.



25. Obv. 1841 GOLDEN JUBILEE 1891 / (bust facing right)
Rev. MOST REV. PETER RICHARD KENRICK / ARCHBISHOP / – OF – / ST. LOUIS / +
39.2 mm.25. Round Lead-based White Metal Pierced as made for badge

This medal commorated the fiftieth anniversary of the then archbishop Peter R. Kenrick of his consecration as bishop which occurred in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia on November 30, 1841. Bishop Kenrick was immediately transferred to St. Louis as coadjutor Bishop. In 1843 he became the Bishop of St. Louis and in 1847 the city's first archbishop. Archbishop Kenrick served St. Louis until 1895. He died March 4, 1896.

26. Obv. MISSOURI SCHARFSCHUTZEN VEREIN / (Missouri State Seal) / ST. LOUIS MO.
Rev. blank
24.3 mm. Round White Metal Pierced with top bar attached

The Missouri Scharfschutzen Verein (Missouri Sharpshooters Society) was typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century organization popular among St. Louis' German-speaking population. The above badge was issued to Louis Wagenmann probably as identification during some type of competition.

M. N. S. Calendar Of Events

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Tuesday evening of each month except December. Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. They are held at Farm and Home Savings Association office, 11710 Manchester Road in Des Peres. Enter the building through the east side door and walk down to the lower level. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO. 63111, or telephone (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

— 1983 —

Aug. 23	Mr. Clem Rowe	Deities on Roman Coins
Sep. 27	Mr. Robert E. Cochran	The Standing Liberty Quarter
Oct. 25	Dr. Malcolm C. Thompson	Andrew Mellon and U. S. Currency
Nov. 22	Mr. John Bush	The Lore of the Buffalo Nickel

— 1984 —

Jan. 24	Mr. James S. Moores	St. Louis Transportation Tokens
Feb. 28	Mrs. Malcolm C. Thompson	Love Tokens
Mar. 27	Mr. Sidney Nusbaum (Cataloger)	Annual Numismatic Auction
Apr. 24	Mr. Alan R. Pickup	Mexican Numismatics
May 22	Mr. Ron Horstman	Fractional Currency Shields
Jun. 26	Mr. Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Missouri History Illustrated Through Numismatics--Part III
Jul. 24	Mr. Robert E. Cochran	St. Louis National Banknotes

OTHER LOCAL NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Meetings begin at 1:30 P.M. An auction is held for members. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Ira Berry office on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road intersection with I-270. The club address is P.O. Box 12413, St. Louis, MO. 63132 or phone (314) 481-7630).

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets six times per year on Friday evenings at the site of the M.N.S. Library, 5005 S. Grand, St. Louis, MO. 63111. Call 481-7630 for details.

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8 P.M. on the first Friday of each month. The Ramada Inn-Westport in west St. Louis County is the location. Their address is P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO. 63102.

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7 P.M. on the second Wednesday of each month.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Nov. 18-20, 1983. The World Coin Club Annual Show is at the expanded facilities of the Henry VIII Inn which is near the Airport this year. U.S. coins and paper money are featured at this show. Dealers in foreign coinage will also be present at this very large show. More than 100 dealers will participate in the expanded World Coin Club show.

Feb. 24-26, 1984 St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel.

Aug. 10-12, 1984 MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 24th ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL is at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel.

Aug. 16-18, 1985 MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 25th ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL is at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel.

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314-291-2266

#14 South Central
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Clayton, Mo. 63105
314-721-8111

5 Manchester Mall
Manchester Rd. at Hwy. 141
St. Louis, Mo. 63011
314-391-9181

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314-842-3636
314-842-5959